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BULGARIA SEEKS FRIENDSHIP WITH BRITISH PEOPLE

Object of Premier's Visit to London Is to Renew Former Good Relations and Obtain Help for Reconstruction Work

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

The necessity of European nations in leading former enemy countries to attempt the closing of the breach between themselves and the Allies, and, as cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, the Bulgarian Prime Minister, Alexander Stamboulisky, is now in London for that purpose. The main object of his visit is to bring the new Bulgaria into closer and more intimate touch with the British Government and the British people.

In an interview with Boris P. Kismoff, former Bulgarian Minister Plenipotentiary in Athens, and now accompanying the present Premier, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that Mr. Stamboulisky (who was sentenced to the extreme penalty by the Bulgarian Government in 1915 for his pro-Ally sympathies and opposition to the policy of King Ferdinand and Mr. Radoslavoff, the pro-German Prime Minister) hopes, by his visit, first, to create anew the good relations between Great Britain and Bulgaria; second, to convince the British Government that Bulgaria has decided to fulfill loyally all her obligations under the Neuilly treaty—although the conditions imposed are felt by the Bulgarians to be very severe; third, to seek the intervention of England in respect to Bulgaria obtaining an outlet on the Aegean Sea; and finally, to assure the British Government that Bulgaria has no warlike intentions toward her neighbors.

Financial Help Sought

Mr. Kismoff said that, for the present, Bulgaria prefers to stand alone and not to enter into any alliance, either with Balkan states or the more western powers. She desires time and opportunity, to continue her internal reconstruction. For this purpose she needs financial help, and the hope was expressed that help will be forthcoming as a direct result of Mr. Stamboulisky's visit to England.

In reply to a question relating to Bulgaria's internal conditions, it was stated that Bulgaria, more than any other conquered nation, has made rapid and effective strides toward setting her house in order. Even some of the victors have not arrived at the stage of reconstruction and prosperity already existing in Bulgaria. By terms of the peace treaty, compulsory service was abolished in favor of a voluntary system. The effect of this clause is seen in the almost total extinction of the Bulgarian Army.

The population is so disgusted and disappointed with the result of the great war, that the whole of the peasantry—who form 80 per cent of the population, and of which class Mr. Stamboulisky is a member—have with one accord gone back to the land, and it is almost impossible to obtain recruits for the army by the voluntary system.

No Warlike Intentions

Accusations that Bulgaria has warlike intentions toward her neighbors are therefore untrue, he said, as also is the statement that she is the center of trouble in the Balkans. Asked if Bulgaria viewed with favor the formation of the "little entente," Mr. Kismoff replied that Bulgaria has no reason to disapprove of any federation of Balkan states that will prove beneficial to all parties, but, as regards Bulgaria, for the present, as before, she prefers to stand alone.

In concluding, Mr. Kismoff said: "I wish to make a categorical assertion of the greatest friendship toward England, because we remember the help we have received from her during our 40 years' existence as a state."

GOVERNMENT POWDER PLANT TRANSFERRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

The Old Hickory Powder plant at Jacksonville, Tennessee, 12 miles from Nashville, the State capital, has been sold by the War Department to the Nashville Industrial Corporation. It was announced yesterday, for \$2,500,000. The total recovery of the government from the plant, which cost more than \$25,000,000, it is said, is estimated at \$9,400,000.

Large quantities of powder-making machinery, cotton linters and other material were reserved. The government has free storage privileges at Old Hickory for five years, and the right to renew these later on a rental basis. The concrete foundations of the powder plant are retained, so that in case of a national emergency, a great smokeless powder plant can spring into existence overnight.

The plant includes housing capable of caring for 12,000 persons, it is said, and there are 1800 acres of land—nearly three square miles—used exclusively for manufacturing. The director of sales of the War Department "considers that the recovery, capitalizing the many privileges given, can be favorably compared with any other similar sales."

GERMAN SOCIALIST CONGRESS AT HALLE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—

The annual conference of the German Independent Socialist Party is proceeding quietly at Halle. An important debate to decide whether or not the party shall join the Communist International or reject Moscow dictatorship begins this afternoon.

Nicholas Lenin and Leon Trotsky have circulated an appeal among congress delegates urging them to join the International. In view of possible disturbances, special police reinforcements have been sent to Halle.

MINERS DIVIDED ON SETTLEMENT BASIS

Ballot in British Coal Fields Shows Unexpectedly Large Vote Against Owners' Offer—Executives' Difficult Situation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

So far as the Labor representative of The Christian Science Monitor can ascertain from those in touch with opinion in the coal fields, the principal reason for the unexpectedly large vote now being recorded against the datum line offer is fear that if the idea of fixing wages on an output basis were once accepted, it would be permanently established. Robert Smillie's plea for acceptance on the ground that the arrangement would only be temporary, has not prevailed against this fear.

The average miner desires to retain his freedom to demand an increase in wages on general grounds, such as cost of living, profits of the industry, and so on. His opposition to the output basis is strengthened because of the fact that the men cannot fully control their output, which depends on the constantly changing character of the seams, equipment of the mines, and the managers' decisions as to what seams shall be worked, as well as on the labor of the miners.

It is expected that a keen discussion will take place on Thursday in the miners' delegate conference on the proposal to submit the wages claim to a court of inquiry. Mr. Smillie and several of his colleagues on the executive favor this course, and delegates from Northumberland, Leicestershire and one or two other districts are specifically instructed to support it. South Wales delegates, however, will strenuously oppose it, and will press for an immediate strike.

The Labor representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed on reliable authority that the strike feeling is very strong throughout South Wales, and that a sectional stoppage in this area is not unlikely, although a great effort will be made to maintain unity of action by the whole of the national federation.

If the conference decided to accept the court of inquiry proposal, it is thought that a fresh ballot will be necessary. In that event, there will be the same uncertainty about the result as there was a fortnight ago about the result of the vote on the datum line offer. The question on an inquiry into wages has not been much discussed among the miners generally. On the other hand, in some of the districts where the heaviest votes against the datum line have been recorded, the demand for an immediate advance of 2s. has been strongly reaffirmed. Thursday's conference is therefore faced with a very difficult situation.

COLUMBUS CELEBRATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Wednesday)—

In celebration of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, the Brazilian Ambassador, Dr. da Cunha, gave a dinner, at which were present South American and Central American diplomats, besides Hugh C. Wallace, the United States Ambassador. Dr. da Cunha declared that America appeared to the European peoples as a land of hope. He trusted that North America would yet help to assure for the world the benefit of the existence of the League of Nations. Mr. Wallace said that the unity of the American peoples might again decide the fate of the world.

TRADE MEETING IN PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Wednesday)—

A further meeting of the board of directors of the International Chamber of Commerce, in which America plays a leading part, has taken place. Etienne Clementel, presiding, read a letter from the director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States, in which expressions of approval of the constitution of the chamber were made on behalf of the government.

NEW OFFER OF WOODEN SHIPS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

Another effort is to be made by the Shipping Board to dispose of its fleet of 285 wooden steamers. They will be offered for sale on a private competitive basis along with 92 steel steamers. Terms of the sale of the steel ships are 10 per cent cash on delivery and the balance in 10 years, while for the wooden ships 10 per cent cash will be required on delivery and the balance in three years.

CHILDREN BARRED OUT OF SCHOOL

Mass Meeting in Los Angeles Protests Against the Alleged Arbitrary Action of Health Board in Vaccination Ruling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office LOS ANGELES, California—

When 597 pupils were excluded from the McKinley Avenue school in Los Angeles because, according to report, the father of a girl pupil had smallpox, the Public School Protective League held a mass meeting, at which the speakers were Dr. L. P. Crutcher, president of the league, maintaining headquarters in Los Angeles, and Mrs. Mila Tupper Maynard, a member of the Manual Arts High School faculty.

Of the 597 pupils who were refused admittance to the school, 380 were afterward admitted on the presentation of vaccination certificates. The remaining 217—children of parents who object to the vaccination of their children—are still absent from school, and, although by provision of a state law they might be transferred to another school for instruction, the crowded condition of the Los Angeles schools prevents this action. Principal Brown of the school in question is sending lessons to the excluded pupils by mail, and telephone. This arrangement, however, could not be made permanent.

Arbitrary Action Charged

Speaking of the McKinley school incident, Douglas Edmonds, counsel of the League, said: "We propose to show that the procedure of the board of health in this case, as in many cases, is entirely too drastic and arbitrary and in no way necessary. We contend that the children, by being excluded from school, are not removed from danger, if there is any; that the continued attendance of the children in school now that the 'exposed' child has been removed, will in no way endanger them; and that their presence in the school, unvaccinated, can in no way be injurious to the vaccinated children in the school, if vaccination is efficacious, as claimed."

"We charge that this arbitrary action of the medical board is only one more case of seeking to popularize vaccination by scaring people into submitting to their demands. We contend that smallpox is no longer a danger which some medical men would have use believe, although it should be promptly treated and isolated. This meeting, held in regard to the McKinley Avenue school, is not in revolt against proper methods of sanitation and sane health precautions or quarantine where necessary, but a protest against unfair treatment. It is for this reason that the Public School Protective League has placed amendment No. 6 on the November ballot which prohibits such compulsory vaccination."

Provisions of the Law

The California Legislature of 1919 passed a law whereby boards of trustees and city boards of education were authorized to establish health and development supervision in the public schools of the State. Under this law the physical examination of school children was undertaken in most of the larger cities and some of the smaller ones. The act was repealed by the Legislature of 1919 and a new act passed which is section 1618a of the Political Code. Under this act boards of school trustees and city boards of education may, but are not required to, provide for health supervision of the pupils enrolled in the public schools, and for that purpose may appoint nurses, oculists, physicians or dentists as physical inspectors. Under this law, however, physical examination cannot be made compulsory.

More than 80 per cent of the parents of California school children have stated in writing that they are opposed to the practice of vaccination and will not consent to the vaccination of their children. Over 93,000 signed the petition to place the measure on the November ballot.

Suits for Damages Filed

Actions on Behalf of Children Excluded From School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office CHICAGO, Illinois—

Damages totaling \$140,000 in suits filed in the Superior Court of Cook County are sought on behalf of 14 children who were excluded from the Portage Park public school last June because they refused to submit to vaccination. P. A. Mortensen, superintendent of schools of the city of Chicago; E. E. Cole, assistant superintendent; R. M. Hiltch, district superintendent, and W. D. Smyser, principal of the Portage Park school, are named as defendants.

"Vaccination is not and cannot be made a condition prerequisite to the right to attend public schools," said F. A. Bangs, attorney in the cases, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here yesterday.

"According to a decision of the Supreme Court, in times of epidemic, unvaccinated children may be excluded from schools for a short period. We believe, however, that the suit upon which the decision was made was not properly argued and that a more just ruling can be obtained.

"Even as it stands, this decision does not apply to the Portage Park cases, as there was no epidemic. I believe the health department holds that one case of smallpox constitutes an impending epidemic. There was not even an impending epidemic here, as we have an affidavit from the physician attending the case in question to the effect that it was chicken pox."

CHICAGO WHISKY RING DISCLOSED

Confessions Said to Have Furnished Federal Law Officers With Proofs Which Will Be Submitted to the Grand Jury

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office CHICAGO, Illinois—

Exposure of the whisky rings operating here is expected as the result of the announcement by Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis of the United States District Court that he will ask for a special grand jury to investigate the illegal traffic in liquor in Chicago saloons. The inquiry is expected to involve several politicians and public officials. Confessions made to the prohibition enforcement officers are said to involve a deputy internal revenue officer, owners of distilleries, and an employee of the state prohibition director's office.

The intention of the federal authorities to keep the investigation quiet until the grand jury begins its sessions was frustrated by premature publication. As a result, some members of the whisky ring who were about to be taken into custody, have, thus far, avoided arrest.

The names of the men who have confessed to the prohibition enforcement officers have been withheld, in order to protect them from the possible attacks by other members of the bootlegging organization, which have occurred when former exposures have been made.

The first arrests of the people involved in the present deals were made on August 24, when Maj. A. V. Dalrymple arrived upon the scene, with other prohibition agents, at the time of the unloading of a car of liquor here in daylight. Transfers of illicit liquor formerly had been made chiefly at night. It is asserted that had Major Dalrymple's men arrived a trifle sooner, they would have carried on leaders in the ring, but as it was they caught enough of the lesser individuals to know all the dealings of the combine. Subsequent confessions told of the plot for a country-wide traffic in liquor, which was originally planned in New York and then carried out in Chicago and elsewhere.

The confessions made have placed a large amount of data relative to illicit whisky deals in the hands of the federal authorities. It is disclosed that such an extent as to net those engaged in its operation several millions of dollars. Saloons which have dealt in the illicit liquor are known within one year's time to have spent more than \$100,000 apiece to renew their stock. It is also revealed that the men implicated have been able not only to forge permits, but to obtain bona fide ones, and to bring about the destruction or removal of incriminating records from the offices of the prohibition enforcement officials, together with the corruption of persons employed in prohibition enforcement, thus helping to render the enforcement law ineffective in many instances.

CUBAN MORATORIUM TERMS ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

The State Department made public yesterday the terms of the moratorium announced by the Cuban Government. Full particulars of the moratorium were cabled to Washington by the United States Minister in Havana.

Under the terms of the decree of the Cuban Government, drafts, notes, letters of exchange, personal obligations and other credit documents now due, or that may fall due up to December 1, will not be collectable until that date.

Mortgage credits transferable, or deeds of trust which may be due before December 1, will be extended until that date.

Depositors can draw only 10 per cent of the total of their checking accounts, and not more than 12 per cent of the total of time deposits below \$2000.

Creditors of current accounts may draw against their accounts in necessary sums required to pay taxes, customary duties, fiscal revenues and other local taxes from the province or municipality.

DR. KOO ABOUT TO TAKE UP NEW DUTIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

Y. K. Wellington Koo, newly appointed Chinese Minister to Great Britain, will sail for his post next Saturday. It is understood that he will enter, almost immediately upon his arrival in Europe, into conferences with the Chinese Minister to the Netherlands, who will be Mr. Koo's colleague at the meeting of the League of Nations. They will prepare several proposals, it is understood, for submission to the League, covering the Shantung question and several concessions foreign powers enjoy in China and which China desires abolished.

PLEA IS MADE FOR UNITED ARAB STATE

Hedjaz Delegate to England Disclaims Complicity With the Syrian Revolt and Invites Allied Confidence in the Arabs

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

The independent kingdom of the Hedjaz, which was recognized nearly four years ago by the allied powers, is to be represented in Europe in future by a diplomatic mission, headed by Prince Habib Lotfallah, former president of the committee on national defense in Syria, and member of an ancient Syrian family. Prince Lotfallah has now arrived in London, accompanied by Hassan Khaled Bey Aboulhoudah, and has already begun the task imposed on him by recent developments in the Near East.

The nature of this task, his highness outlined to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor on Tuesday in an interview. Widespread confusion exists throughout England, the United States, and other allied countries, the prince declared, as to the status of the Hedjaz and its relation to Syria, and there is a general tendency to identify Syrian questions with those of the Hedjaz when the two are really separate and distinct. It needs to be understood, said the prince with emphasis, that the movement in Syria headed by Emir Feisal has been quite independent of developments in the Hedjaz. King Hussein I has realized so completely that this is not universally understood, that he has found it necessary to send a special mission to assist in clearing up the confusion and to tighten the bonds of friendship between himself and the allied powers.

In answer to a question as to whether there was any foundation for the report that Emir Feisal was coming to England on behalf of his father, the King of the Hedjaz, the prince declared that he had received no communication from King Hussein on the subject.

Continuing, his highness deplored the chaotic political conditions now existing in the Near East caused, he claimed, by the unwillingness of European powers to take the lead in evacuating areas they still occupy.

He admitted the sincerity of the plea that the temporary occupation of Syria, Palestine, and Mesopotamia by France and Great Britain was necessary until conditions became more settled, but argued that the very presence of these forces constituted a temptation to the Bolsheviks to move southward, and he considered Bolshevism to be a serious menace to the Hedjaz, since Muhammadanism was a specially suitable vehicle for its propagation.

If the European powers would only withdraw, his highness claimed, the United Arab state would be able to protect itself, and, on behalf of King Hussein, he could promise that, within that state, public debt would be guaranteed, all nationalities, including Jews, would receive consideration and have equal rights of citizenship, but without sovereign power, and there would be constitutional government.

Emir Feisal's Movements

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Wednesday)—

Serious concern is felt at the news that the Emir Feisal is in London. For France the differences that have arisen with England regarding the Near East are almost as important as the differences on the reparation question. The Emir was deposed by General Gouraud at Damascus and has since sought an interview with Mr. Lloyd George. He has resided in Italy and did not succeed in his attempt to see the British Premier at Lucerne. It is believed that certain influences are at work to support the Emir and his

father, the King of the Hedjaz, to the detriment of France and Syria.

The project of making him King of Mesopotamia is taken as unfriendly to France. The French papers accuse the Emir of having made propositions to France against British interests, propositions which were indignantly rejected. It is demanded that England too should reject his advances. If he succeeds in obtaining a favorable hearing, the restoration of his power in Asia Minor might provoke new pan-Arabian propaganda.

RIGA SETTLEMENT A VICTOR'S PEACE

Terms Show Poles Have Greatly Extended Frontier Eastward and Northeastward Regardless of the Ethnographic Line

London Times News Service LONDON, England (Tuesday)—

A Riga message states that the preliminaries of peace and the armistice terms between Poland, Soviet Russia, and the Ukraine, were signed at 7:15 this evening. The proceedings began at 5:50, when Adolph Joffe, president of the Soviet delegation, entered the ancient Hall of the Black Knights, from the walls of which effigies of Peter the Great, Catherine the Great, and other autocrats of Russia looked down upon their successors in power. On Mr. Joffe's right sat Mr. Manuilski, the Ukrainian delegate. The Russian delegation politely rose as Jan Dombiski and his Polish colleagues entered the hall.

The terms of the armistice were then read in the three languages. Cordial speeches by Mr. Dombiski and Mr. Joffe followed, in which the former paid tribute to the pacific work of Prince Sapieha. The signature of the treaty brought the proceedings to a close.

The worst feature of the treaty, probably, will prove to be the treatment accorded to Lithuania, which has been left in the lurch by the Bolsheviks. Forests which, by the treaty of July 12th, the Soviet Government gave to Lithuania the right to exploit, now lie in Polish territory.

It is a victor's peace. Whether it will ever be converted into a final ratified peace remains to be seen. The frontier Poland has given herself by this treaty may well last a long time. No other section of frontier involved in the treaty is clearly indicated. There are no geographical features to provide a natural dividing line between the Poles and the Russians, and, in the absence of topographical obstacles, the Poles streamed eastward and northeastward until it is also impossible exactly to define the correct ethnographical frontier. The Polish leaders have certainly, by this treaty, extended their sway beyond the territory mainly inhabited by Poles.

But such moral and material progress as has reached the country which lies between Bialystok and Lemberg, on the one side, and Minsk and Kiev, on the other, comes almost entirely from Poland. The land is chiefly held by the Poles. Unfashionable as land ownership is, the claims of these gentlemen cannot be treated as entirely negligible.

Peace, or no peace, the Bolsheviks will continue to infect their neighbors with their ideas. They are international, not national, and however many clauses they sign not to interfere with the internal affairs of other countries, they would cease to be Bolsheviks if they acted up to their undertakings. Estonia, at any rate, has found that they continue to be Bolsheviks.

The question of Polish claims on Russian gold are not mentioned in the armistice and peace preliminaries agreement. This thorny question has been left over for settlement in negotiations for the final peace, when it is hoped that more data for assessment of the proper sum will have been obtained.

FARMERS ADVISED TO TAKE LOSS AND REDUCE SURPLUS

Delegation of Producers Told in Washington That Federal Reserve Board Cannot Aid in Plan to Maintain High Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

—Growers of cotton, wheat, livestock and other commodities who came to Washington to obtain the help of the government in saving themselves from loss, due to decline in prices, obtained with some difficulty a hearing from the Federal Reserve Board, but received little comfort from W. P. G. Harding, governor of the board, who told them flatly that the Federal Reserve Board hadn't 5 cents to lend to anybody, that it was only a coordinating board, and that it was not permitted by law to lend money.

The member banks, Mr. Harding explained to the farmers, pass on credits, but he added that a banker ought to help out his community, if necessary, until the crop was marketed. He ought to be able to adjust loans so that he would be able to respond to the needs of the producer.

Mr. Harding was interrupted in his talk by Ellison D. Smith, Senator from South Carolina, who said that injury had been done by interview after interview saying that prices would be lower. Mr. Harding said that he knew to whom the Senator referred, and that he had talked to that individual on the subject, but that the Federal Reserve Board must not be blamed.

Open Market Urged

Mr. Harding declared himself in favor of the "orderly marketing of crops. It is not orderly if all the buyers or all the producers stay off until a certain price is reached. We need an open market." "Yes, you may have to sell at a loss," he replied in answer to a question. "But bear in mind the average. If you sell part of the crop at a loss, when conditions are better you will be able to make it up. Remember that the other fellows are as smart as we. It is not a strong banking condition for too much produce to be tied up on borrowed money. If it is attempted, a crash comes. Look at what happened in Japan and is happening in Cuba."

One of the present troubles, Mr. Harding pointed out, is that some of the large mills do business on order, and that the retailer is unwilling to take a loss.

"Clean-out commodities, even at a loss," he advised, adding that the European market will improve and the average will be brought up. The Germans, Czechoslovaks and Italians are crying for cotton, but the exports to Europe so far have been by persons directly concerned in selling to Europe. Conditions were not going to be better immediately, but they would improve, he said. If the 5,000,000 pounds of low grade cotton could be gotten out of the way, the situation would be easy, he said, and asked the representatives of the cotton growers to put the real situation before the country, instead of complaining about their grievances, to inform them what the condition of the cotton crop is. In all the 25 years that he had been going back and forth between Birmingham, Alabama, and the north, he had never seen such poor cotton as this year.

"I don't believe the estimate in September tells the story," he asserted.

Producers Present Case

John McSparran of Pennsylvania, who spoke for the wheat growers and dairy interests, said that the wheat situation is most distressing, that the wheat is not moving, and that the terminal markets are full of condensed milk. "We are told to be easy," he remonstrated, "but when the farmer is up against losing his business and his home, he is not easy. He has notes to meet, and there ought to be enough financial genius here to help pull these people through, who helped to pull the country through the war."

Mr. Harding said this all might be true, but reiterated that the federal reserve board was powerless to do anything about it.

The farmers' delegate insisted that the board must have influence and asserted that the farmers had added \$12,000,000,000 worth of wealth to the country last year.

Two Phases of Patriotism

"How then could we finance you on \$2,500,000,000?" inquired Mr. Harding. Mr. McSparran repeated that the government ought to find a way, as it did to make the banks buy Liberty bonds during the war. Mr. Harding again disclaimed responsibility on the part of the board, for that, and attributed it to patriotism.

"Well," said Mr. McSparran, "there should be patriotism for peace, too. The men in my State are selling their dairy herds, and when they go out of business it is deadlier than any strike of labor. The agricultural county of Potter has lost 9000 in population, and these men will never go back."

John Tromble of Kansas spoke for the live-stock producers. "If you go to the stockyards and buy cattle and take them out to the farm to feed, they won't take your paper," he asserted. "Banks refuse to lend money on cattle; they are looking for lower prices,

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The Everpresence of Mind The Setter Proves His Pedigree

The food situation is serious. We have advocated that the farmers raise crops and do their best, and we depend upon officials to do the fair thing. How does it come that the railroads are guaranteed against loss? We are willing to take our share of the burden, but not to assume it all.

He said he did not believe that a decline in price of \$1 a bushel on wheat within a few weeks, or \$1 a hundred-weight on stock overnight, was legitimate. "You ought to do away with the speculation in food products," he declared.

CANADIAN PREMIER STATES HIS POLICY

Hon. Arthur Meighen Declares Himself in Favor of Imposing a Moderate Tariff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

ST. THOMAS, Ontario—Hon. Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister, fired the opening gun of the by-election campaign in East Elgin yesterday afternoon, when he addressed a meeting of 200 electors at Stratfordville, in the interests of the candidate of the National Liberal and Conservative Party, John L. Stanzell.

The Premier and Mrs. Meighen were enthusiastically received. The attention of the Prime Minister was directed principally toward the consideration of the government's trade policy, though he also spent some time in refuting false allegations that had been made regarding previous references to the Farmers Party.

Contrary to what had been said, he had not called the farmers Bolsheviks. As to the trade policy, he repeated that the government's plan was to continue in operation a moderate tariff policy, based on protection and not on free trade.

Mr. Meighen proceeded to enunciate the leading idea which the government proposed to follow in the tariff investigation now under way. It was, he stated, the same idea, which the great majority of the Canadian people had ratified time and time again. He made it absolutely clear that, in the application of this idea, there would be nothing that any honest person could describe as high protection. "We have," he stated, "a lower protective scale now than has been in vogue in Canada in the last 20 years, and the government did not contemplate that any higher general scale was necessary. Nothing but a general investigation would suffice to guide any government that wanted to do right in determining what amount of duty was reasonable and necessary and what was not. That investigation was now going on."

There would not be a tariff higher than was essential to maintain the industries affected thereby in the dominion and to enable them to grow with the growth of Canada.

Mr. Meighen outlined what a so-called free trade tariff was, and what the protective tariff was. The first was founded on the basis of placing a duty on goods that could not be made in this country, and the second was founded on the basis of placing a duty on goods that could be made in the country. "You can get some revenue by the first kind of tariff by making it high enough and onerous enough," he said, "and you can get a lot of revenue. That is the kind of tariff England has. Let those who want that kind of tariff in Canada say so in plain words and then we know where they are."

Mr. Meighen then proceeded to answer the contention that a policy of fair and reasonable protective duty dwarfed the growth of agriculture. He followed since 1875 agricultural production in the Dominion, giving the figures of its production to show that, since 1875, the total trade had increased 16 times over; that since 1900 the agricultural production of Canada had multiplied six-fold, and in the same period the production of manufacturers had multiplied by about the same amount. Allowing for increase in values, both these show a remarkable development that will compare favorably with any country in the world.

The figures show as well that agriculture had marched ahead side by side with other industries. Farm lands had also increased in value since 1910 alone by some 50 per cent to 60 per cent, according to official figures.

In every sphere of activity, industrial and agricultural as well as in transportation, the advance in the Dominion had surpassed the best expectations of 20 years ago and was still going rapidly on.

RIGHTS RESTORED TO NEW YORK CALL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Justice William Hitz, in the district Supreme Court yesterday, reaffirmed his order directing A. S. Burlison, Postmaster-General, to restore the mailing privilege to The New York Call, a Socialist newspaper. The court overruled a motion for rehearing of the case and held that the Post Office Department had no authority to refuse the mailing privilege to future issues of the paper because in former issues there had appeared alleged seditious matter.

CONFERENCE ON RATE INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—At a conference called by the American Petroleum Institute at the request of several oil refiners associations to discuss a substitute for the horizontal increase in freight rates, no agreement was reached and the entire subject was referred to the board of directors of the institute. One speaker declared that a percentage advance operated as a hardship likely to result in a diminution of long haul business and that most mid-continent refiners preferred a flat increase. Another argued for the percentage increase with a stated maximum.

LEAGUE'S CONCERN OVER VILNA AFFAIR

General Zeligowski's Occupation Called Unwarranted by Polish Government—Matter Placed in Hands of the League

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Meetings are taking place of commissions of the League of Nations to prepare for the general assembly of the League at Geneva on November 15. This assembly will have an important character, 39 countries being represented, each by three delegates, under the presidency of Leon Bourgeois. The assembly will last three weeks, and a large number of officials will be present in the Swiss town, for what will be a gathering that will test the value of the League, as at present constituted.

Apart from these preparations, the League is particularly active at this moment. It is deeply concerned in the affair of Vilna. The Polish Minister, Count Zamoyski, confirmed at the Quai d'Orsay the official declaration of the Polish Government denying that any support was being given to the unwarranted action of General Zeligowski, who marched at the head of troops, comprising Poles, White Russians, and Lithuanians, upon the Lithuanian town of Vilna.

The Minister intimated that this was regarded as an act of insubordination, and no Polish imitations of Capt. Gabriel d'Annunzio's exploits will be countenanced. Georges Leygues, the Premier, immediately conveyed this message to Mr. Bourgeois, who thereupon gave instructions to the commission of the League, which is endeavoring to regulate the differences between the Polish and Lithuanian governments. It is hoped that the steps taken by the League will lead to a satisfactory solution. Political complications between Poland and France and repudiation of the authority of the league would, it is considered, be especially regrettable.

Ignace Jan Paderewski, who is the Polish delegate of the League, has personally telegraphed to Warsaw denouncing adventures of this kind. The principal object of Poland, he says, is possession of Upper Silesia, and the free disposition of Danzig. The realization of these national wishes would be gravely compromised by the success of irresponsible actions such as the march on Vilna.

Another matter which is receiving attention is the Aland Islands dispute between Finland and Sweden. The committee is sitting in Paris and will shortly proceed to the spot. It is hoped that an American member will be included on the commission.

League Supporters Convene

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

MILAN, Italy (Wednesday)—The conference of League of Nations societies, held here on Tuesday, was attended by delegates from all states, with the exception of the United States of America. Thomas Tittoni, who inaugurated the session, extolled the objects of the League, which, he said, if it did not succeed in abolishing war, would certainly make it more difficult. He said he could not understand Socialists, who while wishing to abolish war, continued to organize civil war.

Viscountess Gladstone has been appointed one of the British delegates to the conference in the place of Major David Davies, M. P. who was unable to attend.

COLUMBIA HOST TO PILGRIM DELEGATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—An audience that filled the Horace Mann auditorium to overflowing greeted the British, Dutch and Canadian delegates to the tercentenary celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims and the first constituent assembly, when Columbia University extended its official welcome to the visitors last evening. The center of the auditorium had been reserved for officers of the university, and representatives of all the schools of the institution were present when Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the university, arrived with the distinguished guests.

Among the speakers was Lord Rathcren, Admiral Grant and Colonel Edwards, the two latter representing the British Navy and Army; Harry S. Perris, secretary of the Sulgrave Institution of Great Britain; John A. Stewart, chairman of the Sulgrave Institution of America, and Lady Rathcren.

CANDIDATES IN YALE ELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

PENTICTON, British Columbia—There are now three formally accredited candidates in the field for the federal by-election in Yale constituency to elect a successor to the Hon. Martin Burrell. The government candidate, James A. McKelvie, editor and publisher of the Vernon News, was nominated a few weeks ago. The Labor Party nomination has been accepted by Thomas Richardson, a former radical member of the British House of Commons who has been living in Vancouver for the past two years.

Portland, Oregon

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years. The third candidate was selected at a largely attended joint convention of the Great War Veterans and the United Farmers. He is Col. Charles E. Edgett, D. S. O., of Vernon. He was proposed by the veterans and accepted by the farmers. Eleven planks were incorporated by the convention in his platform. Chief among these are those dealing with the tariff and immigration, the latter being a vexed question in the Okanagan Valley.

EXTREMISTS STATE PLATFORM IN ITALY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The Socialist congress at Reggio has voted an order of the day containing the following demands:

Unity of the Socialist Party without ostracism.

Adhesion to the Third International with a demand for autonomy, as interpreted in the 23 points.

Exclusion of anarchists and syndicalists.

Dictatorship of the proletariat, but not necessarily on the Russian model.

Violence not to be condemned, but employed only as a last resource.

If power is accepted, collaboration of the bourgeois is not to be entertained.

Meanwhile at another congress at Turin, consisting of representatives of 400,000 textile workers, the general secretary presented a report concluding that Bolshevism would lead to the isolation of Italy and famine. The report was adopted by the congress.

A judicial inquiry has established the fact that, during the disorders at Turin, a Bolshevik tribunal was instituted and this tribunal sentenced to the extreme penalty Mario Sonzoni, president of the Nationalist Association at Turin, and Constantine Rimula, an official at one of the prisons. The sentences were executed by youths about 16 years old.

The Bolshevik tribunal had decided that the condemned men should be thrown into the furnaces, but these have been extinguished, the prisoners were shot instead.

TAX EVASION BY COAL MEN CHARGED

CANNELTON, Indiana—"Many operating accounts of coal companies are padded for the purpose of avoiding the federal income tax," said Governor Goodrich of Indiana in an address here yesterday, discussing orders of the special coal and food commission which recently fixed coal prices in Indiana. He declared that if the mine operators of Indiana continue their refusal to furnish coal upon the orders of the commission "all the facts in the possession of the commission will be given to the public."

He declared that men in Indiana who before the war were content with salaries of \$5000 to \$10,000, now draw \$30,000 and \$40,000 for managing mines.

"If the operators," he continued, "want to pursue the same public-benefitted policy that brought the liquor business to its end and has driven the public to drastic regulatory measures in the control of other business so as to protect the people from extortion, the responsibility lies with them." The Governor is a coal operator.

PROTECTION OF MAINE WATER POWER URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

PORTLAND, Maine—In order to prevent the shipment of hydro-electric power generated in Maine out of the State, the State Federation of Labor urges the next Maine Legislature to attach the Baxter amendment to all water power charters, new, old and amended. The organization favors the purchase of the sources of Maine's water powers wherever they can be acquired on a basis of sound business investment. It urges a constitutional amendment giving the State the power and right to develop the water rights in the lakes of Maine and the storage reservoirs and undeveloped water powers. It opposes all federal interference with, and control of, Maine's water powers and water resources.

LEAGUE DAY PLAN VETOED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The setting apart of a "League of Nations Day," as urged by the national League of Nations Day Committee, has been refused by Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, on the grounds that such action "would appear to give the Wilson plan the official sanction of the Commonwealth," and that it would be using the office of the Governor, which is held for all the people, for the dissemination by official proclamation of political propaganda resented by many of the people.

THEATRICAL NEW YORK

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Violin Recital by JOSEF

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GENERAL OBREGON VISITS EL PASO

President-Elect of Mexico at the International Exposition—Declares Policy of Friendship With the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

EL PASO, Texas—The first train in the last 10 years to cross the Rio Grande from Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico, and enter this city, was the private train of Gen. Alvaro Obregon carrying him and his party from Mexico to the international exposition which is being held in this city this week, in which three states in the Union and twice as many states of the Mexican Republic are taking part. On arriving at the railroad station General Obregon was greeted by a salute of 21 guns, fired by a woman from the balcony of a hotel, which was draped in United States and Mexican flags. The woman was Mrs. D. W. Reckhart. She fired the shots from a small cannon.

The streets of El Paso leading to the station were thronged. About three-fourths of the crowd were Mexicans, many of whom had come from states within a radius of several hundred miles to see the next President of Mexico.

The El Paso municipal band played the Mexican national anthem. The Estado Mayor band of Mexico City, of 102 pieces, which provisional President Adolfo de la Huerta ordered to El Paso to play for the exposition, played the American national anthem.

General Obregon was greeted by Col. H. W. Miller, an officer of Maj.-Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, who commands the eighth army corps, who was assigned as aide to the president-elect while in the United States. The officers at Ft. Bliss later greeted General Obregon unofficially, as the United States as yet has not officially recognized the established government in Mexico.

Interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, the general talked freely, but discussed only briefly the policies he would undertake to carry out.

"It is my belief that peace has come in our republic to stay," he said. "I trust that the United States and Mexico may join in a policy to forever abolish wars from America. It is the duty of those in this world who have risen above their fellows, to lend a helping hand and aid in uplifting those who have not been so fortunate. This is especially true in regard to great nations lending their aid to small nations."

"Mexico does not underestimate the importance of its people and the people of the United States mingling at the international exposition this week. And now that we have an opportunity to accept the friendship of many of our American neighbors we are going to do so. Mexico today extends a friendly hand to the United States. In so doing Mexico is striving to better itself, striving to improve its economic situation, and the country believes that the difficulties some men have put in the way of peace and progress and happiness have been removed."

"When I become President of Mexico I shall do everything in my power to put Mexico and the United States on the friendliest of terms and to keep them there."

Regarding an educational program, General Obregon said that he was aware that Mexico needed more schools and better schools, and that he would endeavor to see that they were established. Mexico was now doing much, he declared, to encourage farming in every part of the State, and also to develop all its resources.

GERMAN PREFERS JAIL TO DEPORTATION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Eckhardt von Schack, former German vice-consul at San Francisco, has been granted a parole from Leavenworth penitentiary, but is averse to leaving the prison because a deportation warrant awaits him, the Attorney-General, A. Mitchell Palmer, said yesterday.

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Imperial Chocolates... Lb. 1.25 Nut and Fruit Fillings alone.

Regent Chocolates... Lb. 85c 20 different kinds—an unusually good candy.

Queen Chocolates... Lb. 70c 25 different kinds.

Caramels... Lb. 85c We frankly do not believe that their equal exists in New England today.

Cream Mints... Lb. 70c A thin, round, uncrystallized mint, 8 flavors, including wintergreen, peppermint, lemon, orange and chocolate.

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Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

The Highest Salaried Actor

Recent speculation as to the highest-salaried actor has brought out the fact that the individual does not belong to any of the occidental nations. The press of almost every country has been busy speculating upon the matter. Some have suggested Sarah Bernhardt, others have advanced the name of Charlie Chaplin (who, by the way, as our tourist friends are fast discovering, is known abroad as Charlie). And, as the imp of paradox will have it, the best-paid mime comes from the land where, of all places, the actor is looked down upon with the utmost scorn—where one well-known professor was discharged from his lofty position because he had ventured to appear in an amateur production—China!

A Film to Content the Peasants

An official bulletin of the French Ministry of Agriculture announces a novel film scenario contest open to the public. The Minister of Agriculture feels that something must be done, and done quickly, to stop French peasants from leaving the land and setting forth for towns and cities, bright lights and other gregarious pleasures. The returned polis, it seems, has not turned his cannon mood into a plowshare mood, as the Minister expected; and the Minister, therefore, feels that he will have to scatter bits of Paris up and down the Midi. One does so wonder what sort of moving picture will keep the peasant content on the soil. Plainly one does not want pictures of varied and interesting life in town. The puzzle will be settled on December 31 when the competition closes and the Minister with the aid of the foremost moving picture producers of France makes answer.

Turning From the Warpath

The Annapolis of Mexico, the national military college at Chapultepec, housed in part of the famous castle on the "Hill of the Grasshopper," is being converted into a technical training school for high school graduates, with military training retained only as a branch. The federal government has appropriated \$50,000 a year for the maintenance of the school, which will charge a moderate tuition fee, with a number of free scholarships for boys who have made high marks in the preliminary schools. Only graduates of elementary schools of the second degree—corresponding to American high schools—will be admitted to this school, which is to be known as the National Technical Training School. A staff of American teachers is to be employed to instruct the students in English, which is compulsory for the entire four-year course. Some of the most famous men Mexico has produced in the last 50 years were graduates of this military college.

Spare That Green Banana!

"When in doubt," said a famous New York politician, "make somebody inspector of something. It don't matter so much what you have 'em look over." His rule seems to be followed lately, for of inspecting there seems to be no end. The latest appointee has a job of inspector of bananas on the Island of Jamaica.

But it came about in less of a Tammany sort of way. It seems an American firm, in search of profits, went in and bought the banana crop ahead of its rivals last year, cut off most of the hard little green things, and then kept their own holdings to sell at exorbitant prices to those who had contracted to deliver bananas. It never will happen again. "Woe to the cutter of innocent young green bananas, if the banana inspector comes riding by on his rounds under the azure and purple sky of his Jamaica work-days. It is now the right of every banana to ripen, and one hopes that inspection will be carried further, and that prices will be inspected, until every banana also has the right to be bought and eaten at a fair price. Instead of growing black and uneatable on city fruit stands "just because it costs too much."

Calling Stone Grand Names

Heywood Brown of The New York Tribune, when making out his 1920-21 honors list for the theatrical profession, bestowed an amusing decoration on Fred Stone in "Tip Top." "Boswell records," he says, "that a famous actress of the day remarked, in a burst of enthusiasm over the versatility of David Garrick, that the young man could act a griddle if he had a mind to. Fred Stone could beat that hollow. We don't know whether he could act the griddle, but he could balance it on the end of his nose, play 'Let the Rest of the World Go By' upon it with the knuckle of his right hand and while standing on his head with both arms tied behind his back hit it 12 times running in the exact center with a repeating rifle. Stone is the most amazing stunt performer the American theater has ever known."

German Pacificists

The German pacifists have been fortunate in enlisting as devoted supporters of their ideas many distinguished literary men and thinkers. There is Gustav Wyneken, L. Frank K. Krauss, Alfred Fried of the "Friedens Worte," H. von Gerlach of the "Welt am Montag," Maximilian Harden of the "Zukunft," Pfemfert of the "Aktion," Heinrich Mann, and others too numerous to mention, more numerous, in fact, than the writers of the opposite side like Gerhardt Hauptmann, Richard Dehmel, and Herbert Eulenberg, all of whom glorified the war, or Ernest Lissauer, who wrote the "Hymn of Hate." If little is heard of the former group, it is because the press of Germany, under the influence of the German Government to a greater extent probably than the press of any other country, is silent and suspicious toward these who are the heirs of Goethe, Schiller, and Heine.

CHILDREN'S DAY AT THE TORONTO FAIR

Year after year it comes round, just when the summer holidays are ended and school books and 9 o'clock are beginning to loom up large on the horizon.

The yellow sands are empty. The children are all back in Toronto. The Toronto exhibition knows it well; they must surely know a great deal, these exhibition people; they have made their fair the highest thing of its kind in the world and they look upon the children as some of their greatest advertisers.

Prices are reduced to a minimum, the gates are wide open and the children pour in. There are families of three with their mother. A perambulator for the smallest, red balloon to keep him happy, a hand for the second who was in last year's perambulator, a wonderful eye for the third, who means to try adventurous short cuts between tents.

There are the families of five with both parents, all dressed in their best, with an aunt or two from the country besides. There are parties of girls and boys with their school friends. The color of it all! The exhibition grounds are beside Lake Ontario and the lake is as blue as the sky above and the white-sailed yachts take the place of its sailing white clouds.

The lawns are brilliantly green and the stalls and the shows provide the rest of the prism. The girls' sweaters are like a herbage border. Even the boys contribute something jaunty with their striped shirts and waving ties. One and all are carrying paper bags and although they have been known to lose such things as school books, not a single one has dropped his lunch. Just wait till 12 o'clock!

The souvenir tents near the entrance with souvenir bags advertising a patent indestructible something and with it go scarlet Field Marshal's hats with waving plumes, riding switches with scarlet tufts, and red, yellow and blue balloons that duck and bob about the owner's face at the end of a string.

Bands are playing under the trees. Here is a plaster group of Hopi Indians dancing a snake dance destined for the Royal Ontario Museum. "Barkers" armed with megaphones roar out the wonders on the Midway. Across the way there is a diving show. The posters show bevy of beauties swan diving from Brooklyn Bridge or dismounting buoyantly on wide uncharted seas. Inside there is a glass tank filled with grey green water, in which two jolly-looking girls who a few minutes ago were welcoming the children on the platform outside are doing the most astounding and intricate feats in a space which doesn't seem big enough to bathe a big dog in.

There is the wildest of "Wild West" at one end of the avenue and a trip in a submarine at the other and 5 cents pays for any one of them and all between.

Now every one begins to ask the time; it is the turn of the paper bag. Down flop the children on the seats, on the ground, steps, anywhere, everywhere. The parcels are opened. The chatter diminishes so that you can hear the bands discoursing national anthems which every one is too busy to stand up for. The quiet doesn't last long. "Come along we'll be late." They talk of the grand stand performance, five circus acts are staged in a row never stopping from 2 to 5. You can't beat that, so no wonder they hurry! Over at last. Aeroplanes manned by famous Canadian war fighters, dive and loop and twist overhead.

The grown-ups are beginning to pour in after business. The ground is yellow with paper bags and peanut shells. Here and there a vast kindly policeman tucks a small grubby hand in his and marches along, escorting his "strayed" to the lost property tent. The red balloons have shrunk to half their size, at the entrance endless lines of street cars stand waiting. Children's Day is over.

THE HEYDAY OF LAP DOGS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The lap dog was never so universal, so distressing, as in the eighteenth century. Every fashionable lady had her lap dog, and every lap dog seems to have been crotchety. A lady would take it as an affront to her own person if you did not pay your addresses equally to her pug, and those admirers who were insensible of the charms of a snub nose had a poor chance to win a fair one's favor, and all that follows is taken from the literature of the first 60 years of the century.

Shock slept in his mistress's room, since he "waked Belinda with his tongue," but Belinda seems to have paid him less attention than most



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Paying respect to a lady and her pug

ladies of her day. Pope was so much the great man, indeed, that we may fairly guess the ladies were afraid to annoy him with their pets. But pay your respects to the Lady Filtrilla and note your reception there. My lady is having her hair dressed; you go upstairs and are admitted by Mrs. Betty. There is your lady in a chamber hung round with India paper and adorned with little images of gods and brahmins and vessels of Chelsea china containing sprigs of artificial flowers. Upon a Japan table with a coverlid of the finest chintz, stand sets of Japan boxes, round and square, all in the finest taste. But what is that? "Yap, yap," and Veny's teeth—short for Venus, since no other name is fit for Madam Pug—tear your new silk stockings and your bow is ruined.

Next day, a fine May Sunday, you make for St. James's, Piccadilly, and at the corner of St. James's street is Lady Filtrilla, attended by her footman, a huge book under one arm and Pompey under the other. Your heart sinks, but all is quiet until, as you turn under the gateway, there is a sudden stir and snarl; the non-conforming pug, regardless of the time and place, has seen a rival in another footman's arms!

You make up a party for the theater; silver-tongued Barry is to play King Lear, and all the town shouts itself hoarse to applaud him. Filtrilla is honoring you, and the stage box which you, by favor, have obtained, and all goes well until the end, though her Chloe whines and crouches at intervals. Lear lies before you on the stage waiting only for Cordelia's coming, and that happy ending which the polite Mr. Tate has imposed on Shakespeare's unfeeling culmination of misfortunes, and which Dr. Johnson so admired as to find the reading of the actual tragedy a rude shock. Chloe is dozing happily when the music strikes up a cheerful chord and rouses her. Cordelia is approaching, but Lear yet lies prostrate, when—horror of horrors—Chloe is off over the edge of the stage box, her teeth are busy in the King's locks, and she is back over the stage box with the wig in her mouth, which she lays triumphantly in Filtrilla's lap. The house, after a moment of amazement, rocks with laughter; the footmen's gallery applauds—is not Chloe's own man there among them?—and the end of the play is utterly spoilt. As a scholar you comfort yourself with the thought that it is Nahum Tate, not Shakespeare, who has suffered; but Filtrilla has no taste for the ridiculous, and vents her wrath on you, her host.

Mrs. Penelope Dot goes so far as to have a nursery for her animals, to which her acquaintances are bidden when she is busy combing her "sweet little company." All about the room are little kennels in the Chinese taste, filled with Pugs and Fidos and King Charles' breed, and for all that she receives her friends among them, few care to go a second time. You pat fat Pug upon his cushion and Pompey starts snarling; you ask the lady how she does, and she replies, "Plitty tickle creature there then," and offers you a spotted dog to stroke. The coming and kissing over and Fillette put down to a dish of cream, you hope for a word of common conversation, and ask if you will have the happiness of meeting Mrs. Penelope at Ranelagh?

"La, my dear sir, have you forgot what I told you last week? Fillette receives Mr. Lovelace's Cupid this afternoon; he is coming in a sedan for the very purpose." "In a sedan, madam," cries you, not believing your ears; "Sure, sir, you would not have Cupid walk from Grosvenor Square to St. James's Street?" says Mrs. Penelope with a frown. "You are as bad, sir, as my chaplain Mr. Adams, whom I sent away because he would not write a sermon upon my Fatima."

You withdraw as best you may, wondering at the folly of man and womankind, but you remember Lady Fanny Modish's Mignon and his latest escapade. You inquire and are told he is doing as well as can be expected after jumping upon the card table and overturning a candle which Sir Plume made haste to retrieve, burning a hole in his laced handkerchief for his pains.

EVENING ON AN IRISH FARM

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

We had spent the day wandering through the woods and fields, and it was now evening. The sun was sending his farewell shafts to us from behind a low bank of shifting, changing clouds and we gave him thanks for the glorious time he had given us, bringing songs to our lips and lightness to our steps as we wandered from green field to heathery hill, attended by the pleasant warmth which the sun of Ireland sheds, where a sunny day is a treasure, all the more highly valued for its rarity.

Our hands were full of honey-scented heather and pine cones freshly fallen. These we flung on the fire which flowed on the open hearth and they burned and crackled and sent out colored flames, filling the farmhouse kitchen with the fresh, sharp scent of the pine trees. One could almost imagine oneself back in the forest, running swiftly over the soft carpet of the fallen needles, stopping only to gather the woody cones, or to listen to the splash and fall of the little brooks that crossed our path or ran unseen beneath the tall bracken and arching bramble bushes.

The good woman of the house had a little scolding for us, for we were late, and the soda-cake was done an hour ago! But the scolding was short, and she was soon smiling again and busy, buttering giant slices of plain soda-bread, soda-cake with currants in it and hot potato-cake.

There were six of us—Katie, the sweet singer, who seldom spoke, but sang with a voice of silver, like some wild bird that carols for the joy of it. Sean, the Fiddler.

Sean who had taught himself to play the fiddle, and knew every air when he had heard it twice. You had only to hum the first two notes, and he was off and away to the middle of it, his whole heart in the melody. But it was not every evening that Sean would play, nor would he care for music the very evening you might expect him to be full of it. Sometimes when the boys and girls were gathered ready to dance the "Rince fada," Sean was nowhere to be found. And sometimes when there would be only his mother and, perhaps, one of us, sitting by the fire, with Nellie learning her spelling by the light of the flat brass lamp, and we might have been talking of the old days when Ireland was happy—then he would seize his fiddle and play till we saw visions in the embers of hopes, past, present, and to come, but said no word to one another.

Next to Sean sat Seamus—bright-haired, sunny Seamus, who came into the house like a burst of sunshine. Seamus light of foot, dancer of the "Blackbird," the "Field of Daisies," and many other measures that none could fail to see as he danced.

Side by side on the brown settle sat Nellie and Maire. Nellie fair and Maire dark, Nellie the silent and Maire the talker, Nellie and Maire the children of the house.

After the supper things were cleared away, we all went out to the yard and helped to tidy up, to feed the animals and wade them for the night, and then back to the fireside to beg a story.

The Fireside Story

"A story! a story!" before we go to bed. And this was the story of the wise man called the Gobau. "Do you know how the Gobau got a wife for his son? He was very wise himself, but he had a stupid son. Well, there were three women among the neighbors, that might suit him, so the Gobau brought the three of them into his treasure-house. 'You'd be a long time spending all that was there!' said the first. 'With all that under your hand you'd have an easy time!' said the second. 'Well,' said the third woman, 'as much as there is in it, if you did not keep adding to it, it would soon be gone.' The Gobau took the third woman by the hand and brought her to the fireside."

And who would dare say that the Gobau was not in the right of it? Much wisdom is to be gathered from old stories, though a modern mouth may curve in smiles at their simplicity.

But too soon the fire burned down to the last red ember, bed-time came, and with a prayer of thankfulness for a summer day, heads sank upon pillows, and silence fell upon all.

"Little Clynes"

John Robert Clynes, M. P., president of the General Workers Union, is the coolest and most logical speaker of the British Labor Party. A Lancashire lad, still, if he cared to demonstrate it, an able exponent of clog dancing. "Little Clynes" is one of the biggest men of his day. Modest and retiring by nature, he is also the most accessible of Labor leaders. Clynes' imagination and constructive thought, agitated and carried beyond the facts, will keep him to the front. He has come well out of encounters with Mr. Lloyd George.

"Say it with Flowers"

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THE JIM CROW CAR FROM WITHIN

There lives a colored man in New York City who wears the Phi Beta Kappa key of Yale University, who was dean of Morgan College, in Baltimore. Among the colored people of the United States he is known for his oratory. In the heart of the South it enables him to say what many a white man would pause at uttering. His vehicle is wit. Ask any colored man if he has heard William Pickens speak and there will be a flash of white teeth and reminiscent smile—perhaps even a guffaw at some story that made an audience rock with merriment. Mr. Pickens' stories are penetrating because they proceed from experience, often unpleasant, of the lot of colored people in the South. As associate field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, he travels throughout the South, on every sort of railway. Being dark—what would ordinarily be called black—Mr. Pickens' experiences what every colored man south of Mason and Dixon experiences: segregation in the Jim Crow car.

The worst institution in the United States is what Mr. Pickens called the Jim Crow car—and then went on to specify.

"The only way to know it is to be compelled to use it," he said. "The great difficulty in getting the President of the United States, the members of Congress, and the members of the state legislature interested in the institution is the fact that no president, no legislator rides in a Jim Crow car. They don't know what it is. Let me say at the outset that the Jim Crow car is not intended merely to separate the races; it is designed to lower the colored population, to give colored people a 50-cent service for a dollar fare, to make men endure unsanitary conditions, accumulated dirt and uncomfortable seats. I have ridden hundreds of thousands of miles on these cars. I have recently ridden several thousand miles on them. The only equality the colored passenger has is the payment of his fare; he is always required to pay just as much as the white. That means that he pays more when we consider what he gets."

I left Talladega, Alabama, one afternoon for New York. I was due in Washington the next afternoon, and it was the next afternoon before I got one bite to eat, although there was plenty of food on the train and plenty of money in my pocket. They would not allow me to go into the diner while the white people were in it and when the white people had finished it was always too late for them to serve me, as it was time to begin preparing for the next meal. "We'll try to bring you a sandwich," said a waiter, "as soon as the rush slackens a little and the steward allows us to take the time." But the "rush" never slackened, or the waiters forgot, or the food was all eaten up by the leisurely whites—and it was just 24 hours before I finally had a cold chicken sandwich, three or four hours before arriving in Washington. It recalls the waiter who passed through a southern train. "Third call to dinner," he said as he passed through the white coach. "Sandwiches!" he yelled in the Jim Crow car, carrying a basket.

"Recently I saw colored people standing for 50 miles on the Jim Crow cars in North Carolina. Some of them were women with small children. Colored passengers stood in relays all the way from South Carolina to Washington, D. C., for want of enough seats in the Jim Crow car, when there were vacant seats in the cars for white people behind them."

These people are even denied the privilege of buying the extra seats in Pullman cars. They are compelled to stand, even though their pockets be full of money, and they themselves clean, neat, intelligent and inoffensive. The Pullman cars in the South are often only half filled, because the whole colored population is denied the privilege of using them. In September I saw Pullman cars, three of them, hauled for hundreds of miles, with hardly enough whites in all three to fill one, while scores of colored people were standing in the Jim Crow end of the car who would have been only too glad to pay for the vacant seats behind them.

"The space for colored passengers is most often just the end of a car, up next the baggage car. It may contain only 10 or 12 seats. The purpose seems to be, never to leave a vacant seat in the space allotted to colored passengers. When the colored people happen to have two such compartments allotted to them, I have seen them all sent into one compartment as soon as their numbers

are reduced to two."

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THE SOKOL-UNION AT PRAGUE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The president of the Bohemian Union of Sokols, Josef Scheiner, has defined the Sokol movement as comprising and representing "the whole genesis of the juvenile national movement, especially among the Czech people being the emanation of its feeling and development in the various periods which it passed through since the first years of its reawakening to the present times."

Out of a simple gymnastic association there had developed in time a powerful national organization which could assume important public functions when called upon, as it has been in the recent national crisis which was brought about by the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire; and beginning, as Dr. Scheiner again points out, with the recovery of the Czech, from war conditions, it has led step by step to his moral development.

From the first organization the great initiator of the movement, Dr. Miroslav Tyrs, took a lofty view of the Sokol and its aims. "No external power, no material or brutal force can destroy a nation. . . . The fewer we are the more reliance will be placed on every man. . . . The destiny of nations has never been decided on the battlefields; it was already determined before the fight. . . . He desired to bring beauty and harmony into education. He derived from old Greece his idea of gymnastic education, but in his view these gymnastic halls were to be centers of national training. The seed which he had sown bore noble fruit; and 30 years afterward the Sokols, which the Austro-German rulers had tried to crush, were the mainspring of discipline and organization in the new Bohemian nation.

How efficient was that training could be judged by those who saw the preparations for the great Sokol gathering of last summer at Prague. In these drills, and on the final parade both children, boys and girls, older girls and lads of 15, and young men and women took part, every movement being carried through with precision; and on the great festival parade on the Stadium the visitors to Prague saw 12,000 athletic young women, march in ranks 32 deep, 6,000 on each side, into the central arena, and perform their evolutions in perfect rhythm and with absolute precision. The alignment could hardly be surpassed by the most perfect parade troops. But even more important than this is the sense of willing discipline, of subordination for the good of the whole which this training from early youth implies, bearing out the maxim of the founder, when Dr. Miroslav Tyrs declared that—"To be free in society means to acknowledge its laws, and to subordinate oneself to them willingly."

Thus the Sokol idea has become "a part of the Czech essence," which without Bohemia manifests itself by the foundation of Sokol societies wherever a greater number of Czech kinsmen are settled. The Sokol societies of the Czechs in America have attained an imposing development; they flourish in almost every state.

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CHINESE WISH TO ENTER CONSORTIUM

Delegates to Conference Would Welcome Their Cooperation—Sir Charles Addis States Friendly Feeling Toward China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—The Chinese consortium delegates yesterday went on record as encouraging cooperation by Chinese capital with the consortium. No application for such cooperation has been received, but there is understood to be much interest in China in making some arrangement by which the Chinese people themselves may by investment take part in the international arrangement which seeks to develop their country. The delegates have not considered the possibility of admitting Chinese capital as a consortium member, but it was admitted that such membership might come ultimately. Meanwhile, every effort will be made to encourage cooperation by Chinese capital as a means by which the fact that the consortium is not a selfish arrangement against China's interest may be emphasized.

Chinese Desire to Cooperate

Thomas W. Lamont, chairman of the conference, during his visit in China last March, found a considerable desire by the Chinese to cooperate financially with the consortium. This illustrates the progress China has made since the former consortium toward economic stability. Ten years ago there were not enough interest-bearing securities in China to warrant expectation of Chinese cooperation in any consortium.

The report that Gen. Chang Tso-li, Anfu military leader, had overthrown the republic was not received seriously. If true, the opinion was given that the return of the monarchy could only be brief, and that China was sufficiently awakened to prove again what history has shown before, that once a monarchy has been overthrown for a republic, the monarchy never returns permanently. In either case, it was held, the consortium was not affected. If the report were not true, no special significance was seen in its circulation coincident with the consortium conference.

The delegates are studying Chinese currency reform, and subcommittees on that and other subjects, such as communication and transportation, will meet today, the regular session being continued on Friday.

Address by Sir Charles Addis

At a luncheon given for the delegates by the Bond Club of New York, Sir Charles Addis of the British delegation said:

"You will be making a great mistake if you attach the importance of revolution as naturally attached to revolutionary countries in Europe and in the West to an oriental country like China. These revolutions are bloodless revolutions. The Chinese, perhaps more than any other people, have a standard of rectitude, a deeply rooted, innate belief that right is right, and that those reforms which are brought about by force are not likely to be permanent or salutary to the people."

"It is demonstrated, even to the people of China, that they need foreign assistance in the reorganization of their fiscal system. The political weakness of the country has been a source of its financial strength. It is owing in great measure to that cause that we have been able to organize under foreign control the entire maritime customs service of the country under Sir Robert Hart, and now under Sir Francis Bohn, and quite recently to organize, under the auspices of the consortium itself, the Sorger Bill, which, in the able hands of Sir Richard Gamble, has achieved a success far beyond the expectations of the promoters, and which, indeed, in conjunction with the customs service, supplies now the government with a surplus revenue without which it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to maintain their administrative functions."

Object of the Consortium

"The object of the consortium is to assist China to stand upon her own feet. We should lay it down as a fundamental that China politically can only be saved by her own exertions, that external aid can never promote a permanent internal administrative union, that the utmost that this consortium or any consortium can do is to assist the efforts and the initiative which must come in the first place from China herself."

"Without the assent and good will of China, the consortium is not only powerless to act, but has no desire to act. I emphasize this point to remove the pernicious and persistent idea which has been promulgated by those who are not friends to the cooperative movement of the past, and who spread abroad the insidious and entirely erroneous idea that for some reason, best known to themselves, the consortium is anxious to supply China with funds, and under the guise of a forced loan, to secure a strangle hold

on the territories of that country or to impair its sovereignty. Nothing is further from our thoughts."

"In all probability the consortium will be able to exercise pressure by withholding the funds, which may be as salutary in its effects and as enduring in its results as any premature supplying of an insecure government with funds, which might be wasted in expenditure."

Military Reduction Proposed

"If, by the negative action of the consortium, the Government of China were led to effect a reduction in their military forces, which are already far in excess of her requirements and which account for fully one-half of the entire revenue of the country, then I think that, even if nothing else were accomplished by this consortium, we should have no reason to regret its inception or its conclusion."

Rene Thion de la Chaume, of the French delegation, also spoke.

Mr. Lamont emphasized the fact that the chief purpose of the consortium was not to make money, but to stabilize conditions in the Far East. "We are not meeting," he said, "for the purpose of arranging for China one single specific loan. The loan question is bound to come up in the near future, or in the long future. What we are trying to do is to sit down as a partnership and weld together that partnership and look over the whole outlook for China and talk over our plans so as to get into shape to aid China over the long future."

R. Ichimomiya of the Japanese delegates said the consortium meant the unfolding of hidden resources of China that will prove well for those countries that are helping them to help themselves. The consortium would go a long way toward promoting peace and sympathy in the Far East. "We must put into practice the doctrine that the helping of a part of humanity is to the good of all," he said. "We should share in the sacrifices that are required by us to bring about the common good."

CHANGE IN ARMY HEADQUARTERS

Various Corps Area Quarters Expected to Conform Hereafter to Location of the Big Camps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Announcement of the transfer of headquarters of the third army corps area to Ft. Howard, Baltimore, made yesterday by the War Department, following closely the announcement that the headquarters of the corps which replaced the Department of the Lakes had been removed from Chicago, Illinois, to Ft. Sheridan, Illinois, probably indicates that the War Department will henceforth make corps area headquarters conform to the location of the great camps, which can be used as training grounds for military service or for mobilization in the event of war.

No general statement of policy has been issued by the department, but the establishment of corps areas to replace the old departments, made possible under the army reorganization bill passed last spring, was avowedly decided upon in order that the regular army units, in combination with the militia of the states, could if desired be assembled in army corps organization instead of the small groups that were possible under the department system.

There will be savings in rent from the change, in some instances at least, but these savings, though in line with recent army policy, which has dictated that expensive quarters shall be abandoned, are presumably incidental rather than determining factors. The great cantonments and camps built during the war are being retained, and will be available for training men if a universal military service bill is adopted at the coming session of Congress. The general staff, it is understood, has not made any recommendations yet for such a bill, but will undoubtedly favor it. Julius Kahn (R.), Representative from California, recently announced his intention to introduce such a bill.

WOMEN VOTERS MUST STATE AGE

PORTLAND, Maine.—Maine women must give their exact age and date of birth before being registered as voters, Scott Wilson, Associate Justice of the Maine Supreme Court, decided yesterday. It was held that the Portland board of registration was within its rights in refusing to place the names of Mrs. Elizabeth Alden Holman on the voting lists on September 4, when she declined to indicate her age other than that she was over 21. The ballot laws of the State require that the age and date of birth be given. The identification of the voter, Judge Wilson said, may be very essential in cities to prevent fraudulent voting and to provide correct voting lists.

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REMOVAL URGED OF NEW YORK MAYOR

Dry Leader Charges Mr. Hylan Has Made No Serious Effort to Enforce Law—Grand Jury to Investigate Inn Banquet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—Charging that Mayor John F. Hylan has made no serious, honest effort to enforce the prohibition law, but by treating it as a purely federal matter has invited and encouraged lawlessness, William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, has written Gov. Alfred E. Smith requesting him to remove the Mayor from office because of the affair at Villapigue's Inn.

The charge that Mayor Hylan, as well as at least one other member of his administration, and a sheriff and a district attorney, attended festivities at an inn where intoxicants were consumed, has focused public attention on the apparent laxity of prohibition enforcement here.

The proprietor of the inn, and 10 or 12 other witnesses said to have knowledge of the nature of the banquet at which Mayor Hylan and other public officials are alleged to have been present the evening of October 3, have been ordered to appear before the federal grand jury tomorrow to tell what they know about the charges that liquor was served and drunk in considerable quantity on that occasion. Leroy W. Ross, United States district attorney of the eastern district, who has ordered the hearing, told this news office yesterday that the investigation would be pursued until the charges of J. S. Daschbach, a Philadelphia newspaper man, were substantiated or disproved, regardless of the possibility that public officials might be involved.

Not long ago there was a series of raids which were expected to close the city up tight. At least, that was proclaimed as their purpose. Then came the announcement, more than once, that the federal officials intended to or had put down the number, or had wiped out altogether, the licenses permitting intoxicants to be removed from warehouses. Such an announcement was made in Washington only recently.

But the liquor continues to flow. Owners of private stock continue to transport it upon their persons to public places and to drink it, sometimes openly, at restaurant tables, and there never seems to be an official who tries to enforce that part of the law which may be accepted as forbidding transportation of liquor, even on the person.

Meantime a "curb market" for bootleggers is uncovered. There is nothing to indicate that the local police did the uncovering. The order to investigate came from Washington and was sent to the federal prohibition enforcement agents here.

Dry leaders have insisted for some time that city officials are unwilling to stop the liquor traffic, which, as everybody knows, is going on in spite of the law. There has been a tendency on the part of those officials to "pass the buck" to the federal enforcement agents. Those agents in turn, though not fixing blame upon the police for laxity, claim that Congress did not give them sufficient appropriations to enable them to engage all the help they need to enforce the law thoroughly.

Dry's Hopes in New Jersey

Six Prohibition Congressional Nominees—Dry Legislature Probable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEWARK, New Jersey.—The fact that New Jersey in her first congressional primary nominated more dry candidates than ever before in her history augurs well for the enforcement of the prohibition amendment in this State, whose Governor not long ago promised to make it as wet as the Atlantic Ocean.

"Six dry congressmen were nominated at the Republican primary," said Samuel B. Wilson of the Anti-Saloon League, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "There may be seven, for in one district where there were evidences of fraud, a recount has been arranged for."

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In the second district, which includes Atlantic City, a wet Republican defeated a dry, but the Democrats in that district nominated a dry who came out in favor of the Volstead Act, and the prohibition candidate promptly withdrew in his favor.

"The prospects are that we shall have a dry State Legislature also, and when it convenes in January we feel sure that the Republicans will repeal the Beer Bill or Nullification Act which was passed at the last session; in fact they have promised to do so. Of course it is of no effect, but we want it expunged from the state laws. We also hope that they will enact practical enforcement legislation. That has been proposed but not promised. New Jersey women are largely responsible for the elimination of the proposed wet plank from the Democratic platform. One woman candidate for the Assembly rose up in the Democratic State Convention and declared that unless it was withdrawn she would withdraw her own candidacy and back her Republican opponent. A number of prominent Democratic women supported her and even Governor Edwards himself helped turn it down."

Withdrawal of Liquor

Enforcement Agent to Make Statement to Federal Grand Jury

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Mrs. G. K. Washburn, who was made acting prohibition enforcement director for California after the passing away of Loren M. Handley and later relieved, was in San Francisco yesterday for the purpose, she says, of going before the federal grand jury, and telling what she knows concerning withdrawal of liquor from bond in warehouses.

She said she was en route to Washington to take up with officials there the liquor question in California, but returned from Ogden, Utah, when she read newspaper accounts which intimated records were missing from the office of the prohibition director and which hinted, she said, at other irregularities.

She said she had information that liquor had been removed on permits which had not passed through her hands, and she would present this to the federal grand jury, which is investigating the whole charge of illicit liquor dealing.

Large Fines Levied Upon Breweries
BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut.—Fines of \$750,000 in the aggregate have been levied upon breweries and 10 saloon keepers in Bridgeport by the Internal Revenue Department as the result of recent raids by members of the prohibition enforcement staff. It was announced here yesterday.

The Connecticut Brewery has received a bill of between \$400,000 and \$500,000; the Home Products Company bill of \$100,000, and the Eckart Brothers a like sum. The 10 saloon keepers were fined a total of \$75,000.

It is understood that the bills have not been paid, as an effort is under way to secure a readjustment.

Senator Harding's Dry Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Denial of the statement that Senator Warren G. Harding, Republican nominee for President, is 90 per cent dry is made by Virgil G. Hinshaw, chairman of the Prohibition National Committee, in a letter addressed to Dr. Clarence True, of the Methodist Board of Temperance and Public Morals, Washington, District of Columbia, who is reported to have stated that Senator Harding voted 31 times dry and once on the liquor side. Mr. Hinshaw says that according to the Congressional Record he voted 30 times on the liquor side and twice dry.

"He voted dry on the amendment," say the letter, "but only after he had introduced and voted for the six year amendment sponsored by the wets. Judge Ball of Ohio informs S. W. Grathwell, our employee, that Harding voted for the Volstead law the first time, after it had already carried, and after a special messenger had been sent to him in the Senate cloakroom."

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and informed him to return and cast his vote in order to make a reputation with the prohibitionists.

"We have repeatedly written and wired both Harding and Cox urging them to make public statements to the effect that they would, if elected, use their influence to prevent the increase of alcoholic content in beverages. They have either turned a deaf ear or refused our request in each instance."

Mr. Kramer Denies Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—John F. Kramer, federal prohibition commissioner, yesterday issued a statement in which he flatly denied current reports to the effect that he had issued a "sweeping" order divesting all regional officials of the power to issue permits. The report that such an order was issued, it is believed, is due to two things: first, the efforts of the government to tighten the bars on liquor in bond for the better enforcement of the amendment, and, second, to attempts to misrepresent what the prohibition commissioner is doing.

Mr. Kramer said that he has not issued any such order; that he is at a loss to understand how any such report could have been made, unless the fact that all applications for renewals of permits to do business either as wholesale dealers in intoxicating liquors for non-beverage purposes or as manufacturers, all of which permits expire under the law on December 31, 1920, will be sent to Washington as heretofore. The permits above mentioned relate solely to doing business, and have no application to withdrawals from bonded warehouses.

"NIGHT RIDERS" IN ALABAMA WARNED

Governor Follows Example of Georgia Executive—Reward Offered for Conviction of Persons Destroying Cotton Gins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
MONTGOMERY, Alabama.—Thomas E. Kilby, Governor of Alabama, following the example of Hugh M. Dorsey, Governor of Georgia, has taken a vigorous stand against the action of the so-called "night riders," now engaged in a campaign to keep cotton off the market until the price rises to 40 cents a pound. As a result of the posting of warnings in Morgan and other counties of the state, the Governor has issued a proclamation in which he offers a reward of \$250 for the arrest and conviction of any one guilty of the crime of blowing up, burning, or otherwise criminally destroying any gin or gin house in the State of Alabama, or anyone aiding or abetting in the commission of such a crime.

These warnings, signed "Citizens of Everywhere," are now being posted on gins and other buildings throughout the cotton belt. Governors of several of the southern states have already been appealed to for protection by many citizens.

Governor Kilby says: "This character of lawlessness deliberately violates one of the fundamental purposes for which government is established, namely the protection of property and persons in pursuit of happiness, and threatens to substitute for orderly government a reign of violence and terror."

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REVISION OF TAX LAW IS ADVOCATED

Otto H. Kahn Tells Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce He Would Abolish or Modify the Present Excess Profit Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Abolition or modification of the excess profit tax and revision downward of the present surtax schedule were urged by Otto H. Kahn, New York banker, at last evening's session of the annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce. Alfred P. Thom, general counsel of the Association of Railway Executives, discussed the question of the reconstruction of transportation, declaring that the future of the railroad rested on restoring the confidence of the public and the adoption of a new conception of the responsibility of the government with regard to the carriers.

As a substitute for the present taxation system Mr. Kahn proposed an increase in the tax on corporate net profits and allowing of abatement on such part of individual incomes as are saved and invested each year. Such a change, he declared, would have the merit of penalizing extravagance and encouraging the constructive use of incomes.

Affirming his belief in the theory of an excess profit tax Mr. Kahn said that the machinery and personnel of the government departments are not sufficiently expert, trained, or personified to administer the complex law as it now stands, which he declared, lacked the simplicity of method essential to wise taxation. In achieving such fiscal revision Mr. Kahn warned that an equivalent must be maintained between taxes on corporate incomes and the surtaxes on the earnings of individuals engaged in business.

Public Opinion Upholds

"The principle of a progressive individual income tax," the speaker said, "and, correspondingly, of a tax on corporate profits is right, especially from the social point of view, and I am convinced that its relinquishment would not be permitted by public opinion. Surtaxes must not be so extreme that they impede production, discourage or prevent normal enterprise, induce a tendency for loading prices with excessive margins of profit, diminish the incentive to thrift, and preclude that accumulation of business and investment funds which is an indispensable prerequisite for material progress and prosperity."

Thus, Mr. Kahn said, in fixing a scale of surtaxes the quantity of tax-exempt securities should be remembered and levels set to keep capital from seeking refuge in such investment. The speaker reserved decision on the proposal of a small "turnover tax," and evinced a measure of doubt

on its advisability. With regard to the inheritance tax, Mr. Kahn said that it was a permanent feature in the fiscal program, but urged that, as soon as possible, such taxation be left wholly for the use of the respective states, whose sources of revenue are few. He suggested that it was unfair to tax an estate undivided by inheritance the same as one divided among a number of descendants.

Mr. Kahn proposed that the question of revising the theory of taxation, basing it on the social use of income rather than on income alone, be carefully considered. With regard to making a differentiation between "earned" and "unearned" incomes, he said that the most practicable seemed to be "between the socially advantageous and the socially undesirable use of income, i.e., between thrift and waste."

Railroad Development

In his address Mr. Thom traced the development of the railroads and asserted that they had gradually lost confidence as investments through political and monopolistic control. He sees, however, a return of faith in the Transportation Act, which, he said, reflected a public realization that the "productive capacity of a people" is measured by the carrying capacity of its instrumentalities of transportation and distribution. Mr. Thom declared that, with this appreciation, public support will be restored to the carriers as essential to a return to normal economic conditions. The railroads, the federal agencies invested with powers of regulation and the labor unions, he asserted, are now on trial to justify this return of confidence.

At the afternoon session of the chamber the consolidation of railroad systems, as provided in the Transportation Act, was discussed after talks by E. G. Buckland, vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and Percy R. Todd, president of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad. Mr. Buckland explained the mechanics of the proposed reorganization, especially with regard to the financial problems to be solved. In his address Mr. Todd laid special emphasis on the necessity of public cooperation with the railroads in questions of rate and wage adjustment, and urged that the public demand representation at the hearing on the proposed standardization of working conditions. This change, he said, would mean another increase in expenses equal to the last wage award, and would necessarily be reflected in freight and passenger rates.

SALOONS CLOSED IN MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
EL PASO, Texas.—The Provisional Government of Mexico has issued an order closing all saloons in that country with the exception of four in each town along the Rio Grande and the Mexican border. Hereafter license to operate saloons in Mexico will be issued only to Mexican citizens. The order is specific in stating that a license for a saloon will not be issued to an American.



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PREMIER INDUSTRY IN SOUTH AFRICA

Agriculture, in Spite of Formidable Competition of Mineral Concerns, Is Now Regarded as of First Importance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—Agriculture in the Union of South Africa has, from small beginnings, and in spite of the formidable competition of the great mineral industry, grown to such a position of importance that it is now regarded as the premier industry of the country. The process of advancement from the early days when the pioneers of the Cape grew potatoes and other vegetables for themselves and the crews of the Netherlands East India Company's ships, has not been unchecked, but the position now attained is eminently satisfactory. Most of the progress has been achieved in comparatively recent years as a few figures will show.

During the year 1898 £2,500,000 worth of grain and other foodstuffs were imported into South Africa, and the value of agricultural exports, not taking into account ostrich feathers, was £3,800,000, which amount included £3,000,000 worth of wool and mohair. That was the position in 1898, but turning to 1918 it is found that the position has radically altered in favor of South African produce and, consequently, the farmers. In the latter year, although higher prices were ruling, and the population had increased, the importation of foodstuffs had fallen in value to £2,165,317 and the amount of the exports, again excluding ostrich feathers, had increased to as great an amount as £17,610,042. Then in 1898 it was necessary to import £184,312 worth of maize and maize meal, but 20 years later, the value of these commodities exported was £2,262,469.

Dairying Industry's Position

The dairying position is also satisfactory and again a comparison between the 1898 and 1918 figures shows a reversal of trade, for in the former year butter and substitutes were imported to the value of £239,041, while £28,433 worth of these came into the country. In 1918, however, butter and cheese to the total value of £122,667 were exported. It will be interesting to find out to what can be attributed the very great advance in agriculture which these figures represent. Various government departments have played an important part in the great improvement which has taken place, and the most active of these may be mentioned. They are the Departments of Agriculture, Railways, Posts, Lands, Irrigation, Forestry and the Land Bank.

Each of these has done its share, but naturally, the palm must be accorded to the Department of Agriculture. This department was organized to a large extent on the United States Department of Agriculture. At its inception, however, the department was under a great handicap, in so far as the services of experts of technical and scientific attainments were concerned. To a certain extent this disability has been remedied; but they are not in sufficient number adequately to cope with their important mission. Another factor which has hampered the development of the department has been the insufficiency of equipment; but in spite of the many difficulties met with in this connection, the department has laboratories, which have proved to be of much service in fostering the great improvement which has obviously been made in the agricultural position of the country.

Educating the Farmers

Altogether it may confidently be stated that the development in this branch of the government has, in recent years, rendered it capable of dealing with the many calls which have been the result of the great expansion of South African agriculture. Then legislation recently passed in the direction of irrigation, forestry, land banks and settlement has had beneficial effects on stimulating what has already been stated to be the most important industry of the Union.

The Agricultural Department's activities have been many and have covered a wide range; but probably the most important have been the steps taken in the direction of the education of farmers through the establishment of schools of agriculture. Through this method lectures and demonstrations have been given to farmers; students have carefully been instructed in the great possibilities of their country, in so far as agriculture is concerned, and the advice which has been given, generally, has proved of great advantage to all concerned. In addition to these efforts to encourage the farmers, the whole question of the scientific study of agriculture has been raised to the highest plane by the establishment of government faculties of agriculture at the Stellenbosch University, and the Transvaal University College.

Agricultural Shows Held

Here, it may be appropriate to give some details of the organization which has had such a beneficial effect. The minister is at the head of the department, and is responsible to Parliament, and under this important personage is the secretary, who is the permanent chief. This official is responsible to the minister for the work of the department, and he is assisted by two undersecretaries, one of whom is in charge of agriculture proper, and the other the education side. No less than 300 agricultural societies, and farmers' associations, have been formed in the four provinces of the Union, and these bodies have the duty of arranging the agricultural shows, which are held from time to time in all parts of South Africa.

Most of these societies are affiliated to one or other of the four provincial agricultural unions, which in their turn, appoint 10 delegates each to the annual meeting of the South African Agricultural Union. At this congress a president is elected for the forthcoming year and he is assisted by an executive committee relative to matters concerning agriculture generally throughout the Union. A system has been created through the methods mentioned, which has the result of serving every interest of the agricultural community. Another important factor in the successful development of agriculture in South Africa has been the cooperative movement which is becoming more and more established, and the result of this tendency has been, as in many other countries, increased production and improved quality.

Statistics Lacking

One serious note of criticism is necessary, unfortunately, in regard to an industry which has achieved such excellent results, and from which so



"Root beer sold here," an ancient and popular sign

much is expected in the future, and that is in regard to statistics of productions. No systematic record of the various provinces, which form the Union, has yet been kept and therefore the making of necessary comparisons is difficult; but it is hoped that the Statistics Act will alter this and that, in years to come, the agricultural advance of South Africa may accurately be gauged.

South Africa is known, the world over, for its production of diamonds and gold; but this type of wealth is transitory, and therefore misleading, and it is a cause of congratulation that the agriculture of the country not only represents the premier industry, but is ever increasing, and bringing prosperity to the sturdy farmers of the Union and generally to the community.

HARVARD SHOWS GAINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—Official enrollment figures at Harvard University for this year show a total of 5481 students, which is an increase of 459 over last year, while the first year men in college number 901. Gains are shown by the majority of the graduate schools, and the new Graduate School of Education opens its first year with 62 men and 24 women students.

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THE SPLENDORS OF THE 1920 FAIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. Far down the streets that lead, converging, to the Fair grounds in Brockton, Massachusetts, you hear them—the cries of vendors to whom the four Fair days are Utopia. They have everything under the sun to sell and whether or not they believe in the virtue of their wares they tell a most



Vendors and fakers crowd close about the great canvas which canopies the Fair itself

convincing story. They extol their blazoned red and yellow pennants, finding a brisk trade among the people who come in cheap little cars that are freighted with marvelous squashes and pumpkins and potatoes to be en-

a picture of the pumpkin that weighed 75 pounds!

The cries of the man who would induce patronage of the Punch and Judy show (a show, to be sure, that was a poor replica of the shows of English country fairs but a Punch and Judy show nevertheless). A somber man clad in a black felt hat and frock coat, who looked as if his natural bent were the ministry, standing on an unsubstantial box monotonously intoning to the surging crowds the possibility of throwing the little wooden rings (5 cents for 10 rings) neatly over the canes and knives that protruded invitingly from the board at his left, thereby earning for oneself the right to keep the articles ringed. His waving arms were eloquent enough, but "after many years" the tone of his voice conveyed, for the most part, that it was nothing to him either way what the crowd chose to do.

One wanders on. Into a section of the grounds where the air is laden with the smell of fresh hay and there are rows of stalls made of very white wood and in which fine cattle stand patiently waiting to be led into a cleared space a little distance away that they may be poked and studied and, perchance, a bit of blue or crimson ribbon tucked deftly under the halter strap—or perhaps a glistening white "special." Then again they may not stand so patiently but may exchange comments of varying amiability with the splendid Holstein several

of lights like fabled jewels twinkle against the velvet of the sky, softening, beautifying a world where a pitiless sunlight picked out garish imperfections.

The race track where, in the morning, gleaming hoofs rushed over the golden ribbon of the track, bringing cheers of approval and encouragement from hundreds of throats, stretches quiet, deserted, under the faint light from distant stars. The judges' stand rises in the dark like a deserted house, its peaked roof outlined in the faint glow that reaches it from the midway. Someone, leaving the track in a hurry, forgot to take down the flag on the stand, and it shimmers dimly, waving slowly back and forth in the slight breeze.

The syncopated strains of music from the dancing pavilion filter out over the moving crowds. People standing before booths unconsciously move their feet in time with its rhythm. Little boys whistle without realizing it. The dancing flame of the torch attached to a peddler's cart nearby lights up the dim recesses of the cart in which, it appears, the man lives.

A prolonged roar, subdued, but as of many voices joined, comes from a far corner of the grounds. Slowly rising over the shadowy crowds is a huge sphere of silver, its perfect roundness netted and graceful. The great silken surface ripples with tiny currents of air as the balloon takes the air. Higher and higher it rises, the little

square basket of it holding a half dozen men. Someone throws a fat bag of something over the side of the basket. And another, and another. There is a cry of "Watch out below there." The silver sphere mounts like a huge soap-bubble on the "evening cruise." It rises above the glare of the grounds and becomes a dark shape floating away.

Children, their arms filled with all sorts of trifles bought with pennies jealously hoarded for weeks in anticipation of the Fair, stumble about with the first haze of sleepiness in their eyes. They become separated from elders. All is chaos until families are reunited. The stentorian tones of a political speaker contest with the sound of dance music with its undercurrent of tom-toms. One catches a phrase here and there. "The League of Nations—" "The triumph of law and order—" and light showers of applause, either for the speech or the music, dull the sound of the speaker's voice.

Lights begin to behave badly, two or three in a single festoon suddenly winking out. Others follow. It is too late to find the leak in the current and repair it. Tomorrow is another day and will do. From the car lines rasping voices cry, somewhat muffled by distance "Car right in't town—start before the crowd begins to move—"

In an instant's lull the soprano whinny of a race horse from the darkened stables near the track sounds clear and friendly.

That's fair enough!

CANADA'S TRADE INCREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Canadian trade returns for August show imports from the United States valued at \$55,864,000 and exports valued at \$47,629,000. For the eight months ending August, commodities to the value of \$624,000,000 were imported from the United States, while the exports were approximately \$343,000,000. These exports continue to grow in value, due chiefly to the greater quantity and much greater value of pulp and paper products. Of the total value of newspaper export during the month no less than \$6,281,000 went to the United States, while of the \$9,511,000 worth of wood pulp exported the latter received \$7,765,000. Averaging, as these exports to the United States now do, about \$14,000,000 a month, a total export value of over \$175,000,000 is assured for the 12 months ending August, 1921.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN MONTREAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Something of the wide extent of the liquor traffic of an illegal kind in Montreal was learned when a seizure was made of \$20,000 worth of hard liquor in one day recently. Four automobile loads of liquor found their way to the provincial prohibition law offices as a result of energetic work on the part of Major Napoleon L'Heureux, chief provincial revenue officer, working in cooperation with J. W. Lewis, head of the prohibition law department. Within a week the officers captured and seized 21 automobiles.

Major L'Heureux recently made a seizure of \$100,000 worth of liquor in one consignment in the city of Quebec, where he has been busy in trying to put down the "boot-legging" trade, and he says he is determined, during the crusade he is now conducting in Montreal, to put a stop to it in this district.

TARIFF POLICY OF CANADIAN LIBERALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—The Hon. Mackenzie King, the Liberal leader, spent two busy days in this city before leaving for Prince Rupert and a tour through the northern and eastern sections of British Columbia which will occupy the next fortnight. Mr. King's most important address while here was at the mass meeting in the Arena. He was given an attentive hearing. He demanded that the federal government should at once call a general election because it was no longer representative of the people. "The only effective means of restoring to the people the control over Parliament," he declared, "is that which a general election affords. By-elections are of no account in giving expression to the will of the people as a whole. Every province in the Dominion has declared against a reactionary Toryism of a kind for which the present government stands. Judged by every canon of parliamentary government it is a usurper of the people's rights in matters of government. It is the government, not the people, who are Bolsheviki. If we would avert the dangers of Bolshevism which the ministry pretends to perceive in this country, a beginning will have to be made by the government itself, and those in high places who have usurped the rights of the people must be made to restore those rights at the earliest possible day."

Mr. King declared the tariff policy of the Liberal Party was to reduce taxation and duties on the essentials of life and on the instruments of production so as in every way to encourage labor and productive forces. He said the Liberals were not Free Traders but believed in reasonable encouragement to industry. Any deficiencies which would arise through reduction of duties should be made up by increasing revenue from profits. He proposed to deal with the latter through publicity.

POWDER HOUSE DEDICATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, Massachusetts.—The reproduction of a powder house, the original of which stood on the same spot on Burial Hill, Plymouth, from 1770 to 1860, was recently dedicated by the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. The exercises included patriotic songs by school children, addresses by members of the society, the Massachusetts tercentenary commission, and the New York State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.



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GERMAN EXPOSURE OF SOVIET SYSTEM

Mr. Dittmann Says Elections Are
Held Under Pressure of Ter-
rorism and the Communists
Alone Enjoy Press Freedom

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—The damaging report on the Soviet system of government in Russia which, as mentioned in a previous article in The Christian Science Monitor, has just been published by Mr. Dittmann, continues to be the subject of wide discussion here. He was one of the members of the deputation of German Independent, or extreme, Socialists who recently went to Moscow to demand admission from Nicholas Lenin of their party to membership of the Communist or Third International. Socialist newspapers throughout Germany generally agree that the report in question has probably impaired the prospects of Bolshevism beyond all possibility of recovery in Germany.

The first part of this report, which is entitled "The Truth About Russia," dealt with the conditions of German immigrants in Bolshevik Russia, whereas in the second part Mr. Dittmann gives a general description of conditions there. Mr. Dittmann, a revolutionary Socialist himself, it should be recalled, points out that the most confused ideas about Soviet Russia prevail among German workers. Sympathies with the Russian revolution, he continues, lead to the most extraordinary illusions being held, and German workers imagine either that Russia has now become a land flowing with milk and honey or entertain the equally romantic dream of a Russian Red army invading Germany with, as inevitable sequel, the proclamation of the Red republic at Berlin and the prompt establishment of Communism in France.

Disillusionment

When German workers, full of enthusiasm for an imagined Eldorado, reach Russia, continues Mr. Dittmann, they are dismayed and depressed at the actual conditions which they discover there. "It is, therefore, all the more necessary that those who, like myself, have had the opportunity of investigating conditions on the spot, should tell German workers the truth alike without prejudice and coloring." Mr. Dittmann goes on to point out that 75 per cent. of the population of Russia are peasants or, as their ignorance and stupidity merit them being called, "two-legged brutes." The revolution, he says, did not change those primitive men.

The peasants today are neither Socialists nor Communists and have no adequate idea of politics, statecraft or social obligations. Most of them cannot read or write and their general horizon is bounded by their own clod of land just as was the German peasants' in the Middle Ages. In spite of its indifference and an antipathy for Socialism and Communism, this inert peasant mass has become the basis on which Bolshevik dictatorship is built. Material interests have chained the peasants to the revolutionaries, who have given them not merely peace but the land they craved for—the land of the nobility and rich gentry. The Russian peasant now possesses all the land he wants, and since he neither pays taxes to the state nor rent to landlords he is no longer obliged to sell his products—corn, cows, milk and butter—to raise money to meet his expenditure.

Peasant Has Peace

"The Russian peasant can now either consume his farm products at home or sell them at fabulous prices to food speculators and profiteers. Is it any wonder that the anti-Communist Russian peasant, lest another régime deprive him of his land and impose

taxation on him, defends, out of anxiety, the Bolshevik Government? The Russian peasant now has peace and he is peaceful. Germs of coming conflicts exist, however, in the fact that the peasant is beginning to refuse to exchange his farm produce for worthless paper money and to leave uncultivated large areas of land from fear of requisitions. There is, in short, practically no Socialism or Communism in the country districts of Russia."

Mr. Dittmann then proceeds to survey conditions in the Russian towns. He points out that the non-existence

of a robust middle class made it easier for the workers to put into effect Nicholas Lenin's well-known advice: "Exploit the exploiter, plunder the plunderer, rob the robber." He says that as the peasants seized the land so the town workers seized the factories and workshops. Mr. Dittmann proceeds: "During the first years of the Bolshevik revolution the motto was: 'All power to the workers, peasants' and soldiers' councils!' That period, which hardly lasted a year, is past."

The Bolshevik leaders soon arrived

at the depressing conclusion that neither the stupid peasant mass nor the majority of town workers were ripe and capable enough to govern a state according to Socialist ideas. The transition, continues Mr. Dittmann, soon followed from dictatorship of the proletariat to state compulsion and control in all directions. The dictatorship of the proletariat gave way to the dictatorship over the proletariat.

This dictatorship, adds Mr. Dittmann, was only possible because the peasants and workers are politically indifferent and passive, and because

they are accustomed to being ruled and directed with an iron hand. The Bolshevik dictatorship has been built up on the passivity and indifference of the masses in town and country alike. The administrative machine has been seized by the Soviet bureaucracy and the Red Army. A handful of leaders, Nicholas Lenin, Leon Trotsky and Mr. Radek, are the more prominent, are the dictators of the Communist Party and through the Communist Party control the destinies of Russia. Freedom of the press, of discussion, of meeting and organization are forbid-

den except for Communists, and elections are held under the pressure of terrorism. Industry has been militarized, deserters are summarily shot and workers are not allowed to strike. "There is as little Socialism and Communism in the towns and industrial districts of Russia" concludes Mr. Dittmann bitterly, "as there is in the country districts." Such in summarized form is the precise and unlovely picture which a German advanced Socialist has drawn of Soviet Russia.

BEIRUT AND GREATER LEBANON

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The official declaration of the joining of Beirut to the Greater Lebanon has not yet been made on account of the temporary absence of the High Commissioner. This delay will enable the population of Beirut to reorganize the great patriotic manifestation of which this declaration will be the occasion. Various quarters are preparing decorations.



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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

LINE MATERIAL GREATEST NEED

Alabama Polytechnic Institute
Has Lost a Number of Its
Star Players and New Men
of Experience Are Scarce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

AUBURN, Alabama—After having played and won its first three games a good line may be had on the material from which the Alabama Polytechnic Institute team is being drawn. Auburn's losses in the line are very severe. The loss of such players as Peter Bonner, Herbert Bonner, Isadore Rodgers, R. M. Snider, George Pruitt, John Stone, all line players, would handicap any squad. When the fact is taken into consideration that very little new line material has shown up, it makes the loss doubly severe.

As a nucleus for the line, there are on hand three heavy, experienced players. Chester Warren '21, who was such an important man in the Georgia School of Technology defeat last fall, will hold down right tackle. Capt. Emmett Sizemore '21, who was unable to get into condition last fall, will play at either a guard or a tackle position. He is rapidly rounding into condition, and both he and Warren will make two of the biggest linemen in the South.

Winston Caton '21 is the leading candidate for center. He was out of the game most of the time last fall, but bids fair to go through this season in good shape. If he does, he will have no superior in his position. Because of their weight, the leading candidates for the two remaining line positions are James Pearce '23 and William Grisham '23. Both played on the freshman team last fall and are very promising line men. They lack experience, however.

The only other candidates of any weight for the positions from tackle are Harvey Edge '22 and Eugene Maynor '23. Edge has had no experience whatever, while Maynor is out of the game at the present time. Wilkes Coleman '22, Frank Reagan '21, Willis Ray '23, and a new man named Ford are light but aggressive candidates who may prove valuable members to the Auburn team after a tryout. Some of these were backfield candidates who were taken over to help the shortage of material for the line positions.

The leading candidates for end are Rodney Ollinger '21 and John Shirey '22. Ollinger played left end last fall, and his punting and defensive work were features of nearly every game in which Auburn played. He is very light, however. Shirey had some experience last fall, mostly in the backfield. He is not so heavy as an end ought to be. Other candidates who are pushing these close are John Moulton '24, Clay Jackson '22, and Paul Creel '21. Creel has had considerable experience.

The condition of affairs in the backfield are much better. The only severe loss the backfield has suffered has been in the fact that Herman Traff did not return to college this year. To begin with Auburn had on hand her old S. A. T. C. backfield in Charles Scott '22, Edward Shirling '23, Curtis Howard '22, and Francis Stubbs '21. These players were handicapped nearly all of last fall, in fact practically the whole season, but if not broken up, this combination will be a smooth-working one and one that has both speed and power. Scott will not weigh over 130 but is one of the most elusive players in the South.

Hill McCassey '23 and John Bullock '21 are other backfield players whose work helped a great deal last fall. They will probably be used mostly at fullback. Lawrence Case '23, the fastest man in college, is well in the running for a backfield position. He played on last year's freshman team. Gibson, Price, and Moore are freshmen who look like promising backs, and are likely to develop this fall and carry on some of the work. Fox Howe is another. Another promising back who has come out for practice is Brown, who has had some experience with the University of Alabama team. Taken all in all, there are just 11 players who have won their letters and are trying for this year's eleven. Seven of these won their letters in the backfield and four in the line position. The complete schedule is as follows:

September 23—Marion at Auburn.
October 2—Howard College at Auburn.
9—Camp Benning at Auburn; 15—Clemson at Clemson; 23—Vanderbilt at Birmingham; 29—University of Georgia at Columbus.
November 6—Birmingham College at Montgomery; 13—Washington and Lee at Birmingham; 23—Georgia School of Technology at Atlanta.

MINOR LEAGUERS IN THE ANNUAL DRAFT

AUBURN, New York—Notice of the twentieth annual meeting of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues was sent out Tuesday by Secretary J. H. Farrell. The convention will be held in Kansas City, Missouri, commencing Tuesday, November 9. The national board of arbitration will hold daily sessions during the convention.

The annual drafting of players in the national association was held. Secretary Farrell announced the following results:

By Baltimore, McGowan from New Haven; by Minneapolis, Stevenson from Birmingham; by Atlanta, Ritter from Long and Stone from Ft. Worth; by Memphis, Hurling from Shreveport; Williams from Ft. Worth, and Camp Dallas by Birmingham, Taylor from Beaumont, Morgan from Newport News, and

Dorough from Wichita Falls; by Little Rock, Brown from Shreveport; by Oklahoma City, Krehmer from Terre Haute; by San Antonio, Wendt from Columbia; by Charlotte, L. Smith from Greensboro; by Greenville, Koval from Winston-Salem; Pratt from Carrollton, and Miller from La Grange; by Augusta, Robinson from Henrietta; by Spartanburg, Morris from Bradenton, and Deason from Ft. Smith; by Charleston, Johnson from Lakeland, Watts from Tampa, Teska from Bartow, and Cashon from Orlando; by Columbia, Wheat from Griffin; Fisher from Miller, Stange from Madison, and Novak from Westington Springs.

EARLY RESULTS ARE SURPRISING

Drake and Grinnell Lose by Large
Scores, the Latter in Missouri
Valley Conference Match

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

COLUMBIA, Missouri—Drake University and Grinnell College, two of the three Iowa members of the Missouri Valley Conference, apparently were eliminated from all football championship hopes by their performances in last week's contests. Drake, credited early in the season with prospects for a strong team, gave the University of Illinois eleven little more than a practice scrimmage, succumbing to a 40-0 score. Illinois, of course, is a Big Ten leader in football, yet few Missouri Valley eleven have ever been beaten by such a large score by Big Ten teams.

Grinnell displayed unusual weakness in its game against Iowa State College, losing by the decisive score of 28 to 0. This is significant, especially since only the week before Iowa State was defeated by Coe College, a smaller non-conference team. The Iowa State-Grinnell contest is the only one played thus far between conference teams. The other conference eleven have engaged only in games with smaller, minor teams for purposes of practice and the results of these games give little light on the individual ability of each since the strength of the opponents differed greatly in each case.

Next for study will see the University of Missouri and Iowa State in action at Ames, Iowa. Missouri has a heavy team far from indicative of a successful season. Last Saturday Missouri defeated St. Louis University, a team that has made efforts to join the conference, by a 44-0 score. St. Louis University is stronger than most of the opponents of the conference teams in the practice games and the Missouri rooters are optimistic over the showing of their team. A victory for Missouri over Iowa State can be readily predicted.

The University of Kansas will play Drake next Saturday. While Kansas has won its first two practice games by small scores, last Saturday's game with Washburn College resulted in a 6-0 victory for Kansas and it should have little difficulty in winning from Drake, judging from early performances.

The Kansas State Agriculture College team has no conference game scheduled for next Saturday, playing the Kansas State Normal School team instead. Kansas State easily defeated the Camp Funston team last Saturday by the overwhelming score of 55 to 0, indicating that it is a strong team and one to be reckoned with in connection with the championship.

The University of Nebraska, which will not officially return to the conference until next fall, will play Notre Dame University next Saturday. The Nebraska team has been slow in starting this season and its scores against practice teams have been small. The University of Oklahoma, which also comes into the conference next season, has an open date next Saturday. Washington University and Grinnell will play non-conference teams.

FIGURES FOR RECENT WORLD SERIES GIVEN

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Figures for this year's world series, given out yesterday by J. E. Bruce, secretary of the National Commission, show that neither the attendance nor the gate receipts were as great as in last year's contests. The approximate figures for 1919 and 1920 follow:

	1920	1919
Total attendance.....	173,737	236,928
7 games.....	154,800	222,414
National Commission's share.....	56,480	72,341
Each club's share.....	146,718	194,911
Players share (from first five games).....	214,932	260,349
Winning team's share.....	96,697	117,157
Losing team's share.....	64,465	78,104
Each winning player's share.....	4,204	4,881
Each losing player's share.....	2,387	3,254
Purse for second and third place teams of each league.....	53,770	65,097

(The figures are not carried into odd cents.)
Only in 1911, 1912, 1917 and 1919 were the attendance figures for the series exceeded, while only in 1919 were the receipts greater than this year. Seventeen world series now have been played in modern baseball, and the total attendance has been 2,431,579, and the total receipts \$4,766,935.

BENOIT SUCCEEDS FLOYD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana—R. L. Benoit '21, quarterback for two years, has been elected captain of the 1920 Louisiana State University football team, succeeding J. C. Floyd '21, who could not return to the university. Benoit has been a consistent and brilliant player during the past two years and his election to lead the 1920 Tigers has met with universal approval.

LAFAYETTE HAS STRONG ELEVEN

Coach J. B. Sutherland Has
Some Splendid Material Out
for the Maroon Varsity
Football Team This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EASTON, Pennsylvania—After the splendid 12-7 showing against the United States Naval Academy team at Annapolis, Lafayette College is looking forward to the annual game with the University of Pennsylvania to be played at Franklin Field Saturday. This is always one of the feature games on the Maroon schedule, the other big one being with Lehigh University as the climax to the season.

Coach J. B. Sutherland's Lafayette team easily disposed of Muhlenberg College and came within an ace of winning from the Navy when J. R. Lehecka '23, left halfback, intercepted a forward pass and ran almost the length of the field but was caught from the rear a few yards from the goal line.

Lafayette has a veteran line this year and one that is regarded as one of the best in the east. Starting out with C. W. Hummel '23 at left end, the Maroon has a flankman who is well versed in open football tactics. Last season he was paired off with J. T. Dumoe, who is coaching Pordham University this fall. J. O'Connell '24, a former Easton (Pennsylvania) High School lad, is on the right end. He is the only freshman to make the varsity line, although several more first-year men have gotten into games as substitutes. O'Connell is regarded as a most promising flankman on account of his speed. R. Carney '23 is the leading end substitute.

Joseph Williams '23, at left tackle, is a veteran and a powerful player in all departments. He is the heaviest man on the team, weighing 210 pounds, and formerly played at Hampton Institute, New York. For a big fellow he is very fast and repeatedly gets down the field as soon as the ends. A. L. Bedner '21 is at right tackle and has been a member of the team for several years. He thoroughly understands the Lafayette system of line play. Bedner comes from Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. The most promising of the many tackle understudies is R. Deibel '24, a freshman who comes from Clinton (New York) High School and weighs 190. He is six feet two inches.

Coach Sutherland is fortunate in having a great pair of guards in C. M. Wolbert '21 and Capt. F. J. Schwab '23. Wolbert has been a favorite with the student body for several years and has always played winning football. He weighs 180 pounds and is a close student of the game. Captain Schwab comes from Kiskimene Springs School in western Pennsylvania, the institution that has sent so many famous players to the University of Pittsburgh and Washington and Jefferson College in recent years. Schwab also weighs 180. J. Budd '24, who starred at Bluff Hall Academy in New Jersey last season, is putting up a battle for one of the guard positions, but will hardly replace either of the veterans. At center, Lafayette has a capable man in D. M. Brown '22. He is light, weighing but 165 pounds, but is of the roving type of centers and knows what to do with every ounce of his make-up.

Two veterans and a pair of newcomers are found in the varsity backfield this season. The seasoned players are Michael Gazella '23, the brilliant right halfback, and Lehecka, left halfback, who is regarded as one of the best punters in college ranks. Gazella played on one of the leading American Expeditionary Force teams in France. He weighs 160 and is very fast and good at picking openings. Lehecka started his football right here in Easton at the high school, where he starred for several seasons before going to college. He carries 170 pounds.

The newcomers are: J. Brennan '23, at quarterback, and J. Seasholtz '24, fullback. Brennan is one of the heaviest quarterbacks Lafayette has had in years. He weighs 189 pounds and is an all-around star in returning punts and directing team play. Seasholtz comes from Army Academy and is one of the most promising football players seen here in years. Some of the leading backfield substitutes are: J. Lukens '23, H. H. Schnabel '22, and W. Kearney '24. After the game with Pennsylvania the Lafayette team will play the following schedule:

October 23—Catholic University at Easton; 30—Pittsburgh at Pittsburgh.
November 6—Bucknell at Easton; 13—Villanova at Easton; 20—Lehigh at Easton.

FIRST NEW ENGLAND SERVICE SHOOT ENDS

WAKEFIELD, Massachusetts—The first annual rifle and pistol tournament of the United Services of New England closed its four-day meet at Camp Plunkett on Tuesday evening. The winners of the various events are as follows:

Ancient and Honorable Artillery Match, 300, 600 and 1000 Yards—Won by Massachusetts National Guard team with 1094.
National Guard Match, 200, 600 and 1000 Yards—Won by the Massachusetts Rifle Club team with 552.
Lyons General Electric Company Rifle Club Match, 200 and 600 Yards—Won by the thirty-sixth infantry, Massachusetts National Guard, score 354.
Marine Corps Long Range Match, 800 and 1000 Yards—Won by Sgt. F. H. Kean and Sgt. G. M. Jett of the Ordnance Department, score 238.
Rattigan Match for School Teams, Small

Bore Rifles, 50 Yards—Won by Brookline High School, with 753.
Massachusetts Association of N. R. A. Clubs, for Small Boys, Small Bore Rifles, 50 Yards—Won by W. Sparrer, West Roxbury High School, score 148.
United States Cartridge Company Match, Small Bore Rifles, Open to All, 50 Yards—Won by Robert W. Sparrer, West Roxbury High School, score 194.
Bailey Match, 200 Yards Rapid Fire—Won by Maj. W. P. Springer, Vermont National Guard, score 49.
Dolbeare Match, 200 Yards—Won by Capt. I. E. Doane, thirty-sixth infantry, Massachusetts National Guard, score 50.
Hayden Match, 500 Yards—Won by Priv. H. A. Hallett, first cavalry, Massachusetts National Guard, score 49.
Sons of American Revolution Match, 300 Yards—Won by Eugene S. Rice, N. T. & T. Company, score 48.

FRENCH IS LEADING SCOTTISH LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—With a total up to and including September 25 of 13 goals, George French of Greenock Morton, is the biggest scorer among Scottish association footballers. One point behind him is Hugh Ferguson of Motherwell, who has thus risen from third to second place, superseding A. Cunningham of Glasgow Rangers, who has an aggregate of 11 goals. W. Henderson retains fourth place, although the number of points to his credit is increased to 10, whilst Cullen and Frank Walker, both of Third Lanark, have, in company with T. B. McNally, the clever Celtic player, a total of 7 goals apiece. W. McNeil, Airdrieonians, distinguished himself on September 25 by scoring three goals against Hibernians, thus bringing his total since the commencement of the season to 5 goals. The list follows:

Player and club	Goals
George French, Greenock Morton.....	13
Hugh Ferguson, Motherwell.....	12
A. Cunningham, Glasgow Rangers.....	11
W. Henderson, Airdrieonians.....	10
Cullen, Third Lanark.....	7
Frank Walker, Third Lanark.....	7
T. B. McNally, Celtic.....	7
J. Murphy, Heart of Midlothian.....	6
J. R. Smith, Kilmarnock.....	6
June Bell, Dundee.....	6
J. J. Forbes, Heart of Midlothian.....	5
D. Anderson, Hibernians.....	5
W. Neil, Airdrieonians.....	5
G. Milburn, Falkirk.....	4
Archibald, Glasgow Rangers.....	4
Cairns, Glasgow Rangers.....	4
J. Waite, Raith Rovers.....	4
Gourlay, Greenock Morton.....	4
Martin, Hamilton Academicals.....	4
Peter Fisher, Aberdeen.....	4
Cassidy, Celtic.....	4
W. McVeigh, St. Mirren.....	4
J. Kinloch, Partick Thistle.....	3
H. Patton, Clydebank.....	3
James Baird, Clydebank.....	3
Thom, Greenock Morton.....	3
McDonald, Queens Park.....	3
H. Aird, Airdrieonians.....	3
James Baird, Hamilton Academicals.....	3
J. J. Quinn, Clydebank.....	3
C. Kane, Falkirk.....	3
R. Smith, Kilmarnock.....	3
T. Templeton, Hibernians.....	3
James Baird, Hamilton Academicals.....	3
J. Richardson, Ayr United.....	3
Douglas Thomson, Aberdeen.....	3
Birrell, Raith Rovers.....	3

OLYMPIQUE RETAINS PARIS LEADERSHIP

PARIS FOOTBALL STANDING
(September 27, 1920)

	W	L	D	P	Goals
Olympique.....	3	0	0	6	14
Club Athletique de S. G. 2.....	0	0	4	0	4
Club Athletique de V. 2.....	1	0	3	3	4
Racing Club de France.....	1	0	1	4	3
Club Francaise.....	1	0	3	2	2
Jeune Sportive A. P. C. 1.....	2	2	2	5	2
Club Athletique de Paris 1.....	1	0	5	3	2
Football E. C. L.....	0	2	1	4	7
Red Star Club.....	0	1	0	0	0
Legion St. Michel lost by default against C. A. de Vitry.					

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—The Olympique association football team gained its third victory of the season in the competition for the Paris championship, when, on September 26, it defeated the football Etiole Club Levallois by 2 goals to 1. Olympique thus retains the leadership which it previously shared with Société Générale. The latter had no fixture nor had St. Michel, but all the other clubs in the First Division were engaged. Club Athletique de Vitry, Club Athletique de Paris, and Racing Club de France were all on the victorious side. Vitry defeated the Club Francaise by 2 goals to 0, Racing Club defeated Clitichy by 1 to 0, and C. A. de Paris overran Red Star to the extent of 5 goals to 2.

In the second division, Jeunesse Athletique de St. Ouen is leading, having won both games to date with 9 goals against 1. On September 26 the team ran up a score of 5 goals to 0 against Gallia. Other results were:

Sporting Club de Choisy 1, Association Sportive Amicale, 1.
Association Sportive Française 4, Raincy Sports Club 2.
Paris Université Club 4, Standard Athletique Club 3.

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SCOTLAND HAS FINE MATERIAL

Prospects of Turning Out Strong
Rugby Football Team for In-
ternational Matches This Win-
ter Appear to Be Very Bright

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The Rugby football season in Scotland bids fair to produce some really excellent football and with many fine club players from whom to choose a representative international team. Scotland should once more prove a dangerous opponent to the other competitors in the international tournament. The international trial games will be held on a more extensive scale than usual, and there is little doubt that the team chosen will be composed of the best players in the land.

The Scottish Selection Committee for the season is made up as follows: J. M. Dykes, Glasgow High School, and president of the Scottish Football Union; J. McGill, Glasgow Academicals; J. M. Tennent, West of Scotland; T. Scott, Langholm, and J. E. Crabbie, Edinburgh Academicals, and with the exception of Mr. McGill all have played for Scotland. The dates for international matches have been definitely decided, and are as follows:

January 22—Scotland v. France at Edinburgh.
February 3—Scotland v. Wales at Swansea; 26—Scotland v. Ireland at Dublin.
March 12—Scotland v. England at Edinburgh.

France will be entertained in Scotland for the first time since 1913, and the Frenchmen will be given a royal welcome at Edinburgh. They have, as a team, come on a lot, and it may be that they will gain their first win on Scottish soil. Ireland should, on form, be beaten at Dublin, if the condition of affairs in Ireland permit of the game being played, for, of all the four countries in the international tournament, Ireland has been slowest to recover her former football skill, and the result of the England v. Scotland match will be, as ever, an open question.

For four football seasons not a Rugby ball was kicked in Scotland except at the schools, and during a fifth, after the armistice, but few matches were played and these largely of a scratch character. The game in Scotland has, however, had a wonderful recovery, and it came as a great surprise to Scottish Rugby men that their representatives were able to do what they did in the international matches last season. Very nearly was it a case of the Scots being an invincible side. France was narrowly beaten at Paris, Wales and Ireland were defeated at Edinburgh, the Welshmen after a terrific contest and the Irishmen easily, and it was only in the last game against England that the Scots met their masters.

The outlook for the season 1920-21 is decidedly good as far as the international games are concerned. The team of last season was not a great one, but it was good in parts, and with very few exceptions the players who were "capped" then will again be available. Among the few who are not going to play this season are two three-quarters, A. W. Angus, Watsonians, and G. B. Crole, Oxford University and Edinburgh Academicals, and a forward, G. G. Thom of Kirkcaldy. Angus was never seen to great advantage in international matches, but he was a great club player and he will be much missed at Myreside. Crole, who did so well in his first year of international play, and would, all going well, have been sure of many another "cap," has gone abroad, and his position at wing three-quarter will not be easily filled.

Of really good forwards there is no scarcity in Scotland, but backs of good quality are not so plentiful, and it is behind the scrum that Scotland may suffer in comparison with the other countries in the international fray. Center-three-quarter was a weakness last season, and it is likely to be this year, unless the coming winter brings some unknown talent into the light, as no doubt it will, for there is no lack of players in the country, and there never will be so long as the "Rugger" code flourishes at Scottish schools.

Scottish Rugby is established on a very firm foundation with a steady flow of capable recruits every year, and in the border towns—Hawick, Galashiels, Melrose, Selkirk, Jedburgh, Kelso, and Langholm—the game is as popular as ever. In these places Association football is making little or no progress. Hawick and Jedburgh should be in the running for the championship, and of the other clubs outside Edinburgh the Glasgow High School's Former Pupils will probably be the

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most formidable team. That is judging by last season's form, and they should be at least as good a side as they were last winter. Glasgow Academicals, although good, have a lot of leeway to make up if they are to maintain their traditional standard.

The new champions, Heriots, are in the happy position of having every man of last season's successful side available, which is an unusual state of affairs. Most of them are students at Edinburgh University, and they should be a better combination than last season, when their strength lay in their forward division. The backs are good individually, but do not hit it off too well as a combination. Not one of the Heriot's men figured in the Scottish fifteens; indeed, no Heriot has ever been "capped."

The Watsonians have lost other players besides A. W. Angus. The leader of their forwards, W. J. Jenkins, is leaving Scotland for India and F. J. C. Moffat, a wing three-quarter, who scored over 40 tries last season, is retiring for business reasons. The Watsonians will find it hard to recover their pre-war supremacy, but the loss of A. W. Angus in itself may mean all the difference in many a game between victory and defeat. The scrum half difficulty that faced them last winter will again be present. There are C. S. Nimmo and J. A. R. Selby for the position, and it was odd that while the Watsonians preferred the play of the former, the Scottish selectors chose the latter, and it was only when Selby could not play that Nimmo was "capped." Selby, it will be remembered, played against France, Wales and Ireland, Nimmo against England.

What Edinburgh University's resources will be is not yet known, but a better season than last is fully anticipated. They had a fair pack then, but very poor backs. They will be captained by M. P. Atkinson, an Englishman, who is a fine type of dashing forward. Edinburgh Academicals have lost some good men but, under the continued captaincy of A. T. Sloan, the internationalist and great match-winning player, should do well. Last season, after a poor start, they played themselves into a really good side; and at the close were one of the best in Scotland, being certainly the most improved.

Stewart's College Former Pupils were also going strongly in the last weeks of last season, and if they could develop greater scoring power, they might follow the lead of Heriots and win the championship for the first time. They will again have Finlay Kennedy, the famous goal-kicker, and the only internationalist the school has yet produced. The Royal High School Former Pupils should do fairly well, and will take possession of their new field close to Jocks Lodge Barracks on the road to Portobello; and the prospects of the Edinburgh Wanderers and Edinburgh Institution, old clubs that have played a prominent part in Scottish Rugby and supplied many international men, are bright, notably so in the case of the Wanderers.

ENGLISH ATHLETIC NOTES

LONDON, England—A very noteworthy performance on the motor track was that of J. S. Holroyd, who, on a 2 1/2 h. p. motorcycle, recently covered a distance of 602 m. 658 y. in 12 h. at Brooklands. By doing this, he established 31 new records for various intermediate distances. After seven hours riding he averaged 51.18 miles per hour, whilst for the whole period of 12 hours he averaged 50.19 miles per hour.

Derby County, who occupy a very lowly place in the standing of Division I of the English Association Football League, have recently signed on Tewfik Abdullah, a young Egyptian player of considerable talent. He was given a trial at inside-right with Derby County Reserves, and greatly pleased the spectators with his speed and dexterity.



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WILLIAM WALKER IS LEADING HIS LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—William Walker, the Aston Villa forward, retains first position on the list of goalkeepers in the First Division of the Association Football League, his aggregate, up to and including September 25, being 11 goals. J. Smith of Bolton Wanderers occupies second position with 9 goals to his credit, while Thomas Brownell, Manchester City, who hitherto occupied second place, has descended to third position, his total remaining at 7 goals. C. M. Buchan, the well-known captain of the Sunderland team, is in company with David McLean, Bradford, only one point behind Brownell. The leading scorers follow:

Player and club	Goals
William Walker, Aston Villa.....	11
J. Smith, Bolton Wanderers.....	9
Thomas Brownell, Manchester City.....	7
C. M. Buchan, Sunderland.....	7
David McLean, Bradford.....	6
P. Roberts, Bolton Wanderers.....	6
H. Johnson, Sheffield United.....	5
R. Johnson, Liverpool.....	5
Richard Bond, Bradford City.....	4
G. W. Elliott, Middlesbrough.....	4
F. Miller, Liverpool.....	4
W. H. J. Kinnear, Everton.....	4
Neil Harris, Newcastle United.....	4
B. Bliss, Tottenham Hotspurs.....	4
L. Haworth, Blackburn Rovers.....	4
L. Woodhouse, Preston North End.....	4
William Kirtin, Aston Villa.....	3
J. Peacock, Everton.....	3
G. Harrison, Everton.....	3
G. S. Seymour, Newcastle United.....	3
Thomas Meehan, Manchester United.....	3
P. B. Holland, Blackburn Rovers.....	3
Bernard Travers, Sunderland.....	3
W. Murphy, Manchester City.....	3
W. G. Smith, Bolton Wanderers.....	3
R. Parker, Everton.....	3
G. Grey, Bolton Wanderers.....	3
B. Butler, Oldham Athletic.....	3
J. Campbell, Oldham Athletic.....	3
Alfred A. Edgar, Black Sea United.....	3
Robinson, Sunderland.....	3
Harry Leonard, Manchester United.....	3
C. Crossley, Everton.....	3
H. Wadsworth, Liverpool.....	3
R. Seman, Liverpool.....	3
W. Chambers, Liverpool.....	3
T. Clay, Tottenham Hotspurs.....	3
N. Burton, Derby County.....	3
Joseph Anderson, Burnley.....	3
George Oldham Athletic.....	3
W. Hubbard, Bradford City.....	3
A. Morris, West Bromwich Albion.....	3
J. Marshall, Bradford City.....	3
O. Fox, Bradford City.....	3
D. Dawson, Blackburn Rovers.....	3
Stanley Day, Tottenham North End.....	3
A. E. Quantrell, Derby County.....	3
F. Lunn, Huddersfield.....	3
J. B. Bell, Chelsea.....	3
R. Cross, Burnley.....	3
R. Kettle, Burnley.....	3
T. W. Boyle, Burnley.....	3
W. Nesbitt, Burnley.....	3

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

TANNING INDUSTRY
IN LANCASHIRE

Growth of This Part of Leather Business Now Established Along the River Mersey in England Aided by the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. MANCHESTER, England.—The growth of the Lancashire tanning industry, which centers along the banks of the River Mersey from Manchester to the sea, and takes in Warrington and Runcorn, has been phenomenal. High rents and rates and the ever-growing value of the land in London gradually compelled the tanners who had been established in Bermondsey from the very earliest times to find fresh sites for their yards and works, and it was a happy day for Lancashire when the pioneer tanner founded his yard at Warrington. Today there are more than 50 separate tanneries and their output is considerable.

At the present time, however, the trade is experiencing the slump common to all trades, but it is not making a review of the trade any the less interesting, for the war record alone of the tanning industry gives it a high place amongst the world's trades. The greater opinion at the present time inclines to the view that the present slackness is purely temporary and that buyers of tanners' goods are simply waiting to see which way the political cat will jump. Politics and business make a very bad combination, and the Lancashire tanners are wise in playing a waiting game. Thus at present the majority work only a few days a week, as stocks are high and buyers few and far between.

A Complex Industry

The leather and tanning industry is a very complex industry to understand, chiefly on account of the fact that the majority of the tanners specialize in the production of an individual grade of leather, and though the chief groups may be designated as those producing sole leather and the upper leather group, there are other tanneries making various specialties, such as that used for mechanical motor and many other various purposes.

Merseyside (and by that designation one must include the whole of the River Mersey from Manchester to its mouth at Liverpool) is much more intimately concerned with the production of sole leather than it is with the production of other varieties, and the tanneries within this area are also more chiefly concerned with the actual production of the various grades than they are with the sale of the tanneries' products. In fact, the bulk of their yearly output, amounting in normal times to about 40,000 tons per annum, is disposed of to leather factories and merchants, who, in turn, sell the same to the boot and shoe manufacturers, the boot repairers, and other small subsidiary users. The tanners who devote their energies to the upper leathers in many cases sell direct to the boot manufacturers.

Effect on Tanneries

Thus, when there is a cessation of buying by the boot manufacturers it is really the leather factors who feel the pinch first and the tanneries themselves only feel the effects of the decreasing purchases some time afterward. Conversely, the tanneries do not feel the effect of the resumption of buying until some considerable time after it has resumed. The present situation in the tanning industry is that it is suffering from the cessation of buying which took place some considerable time ago—as a matter of fact it dates back between six and nine months—and the majority of the tanneries are now going slow and only adding in small numbers to the stocks they have on hand. In some cases these are considerable; in other cases they are working from hand to mouth. However, the various buyers of raw materials for these tanneries are still continuing their operations by buying up hides in all the producing countries and the executive heads are trying as far as they can to provide for the future needs.

It is undoubtedly true that the war did give a great deal of help to the British tanning industry through the demands of the home and allied war offices, and through the cessation of the German and Austrian leather imports. The ordinary methods of business in vogue during the war enabled British users to become thoroughly familiar with the products of each British tannery: in fact, so much so, that there is a certain amount of contemptuous familiarity bestowed on the British tanned goods now by the home buyers that is creating a somewhat disconcerting situation for the tanner, but he feels he cannot afford to throw over the home market and devote himself exclusively to the export market. Yet it is in that direction that the reestablishment of the activity of the tanneries lies. The international exchange situation still to some extent nullifies any efforts to promote export trade on anything like a broad basis, but there is little doubt that the Scandinavian and other European countries would particularly welcome some exportation from here of tanned leather.

For the period between 1914 and 1919 very little in the way of statistical information with regard to the tanning industry in Merseyside is available from any source whatever, but from the mass of information of a detached kind, which is at hand, one great fact emerges. That is, the tanning industry is capable of meeting all possible demands from the home markets, and there may possibly be a surplus for export.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The board of directors of the National Retail Dry Goods Association has decided upon the last week of April as the time for the delegation of American merchants to visit England. The invitation for this trip was extended by the British drapers who visited the stores in this country last spring.

W. C. Durant's conception of 300,000 stockholders for the securities of the General Motors Corporation within five years is the basis for formation of the Durant Corporation, which has just been organized under the laws of New York State. It is the purpose of the new corporation to sell the common stock on a partial payment plan. No single subscriber is permitted to subscribe for more than 50 shares nor less than five.

The Asbestos Corporation of Canada and Jacob A. Jacobs, one time contenders for the control of the Black Lake Asbestos & Chrome Company, have joined forces in a combined 74 per cent stock control of the company to force the present board to resign, with a view of appointing their own nominees for the remainder of the year, and to prevent the board from a proposed cancellation of the deed of trust securing the first mortgage issued series A bonds, amounting to \$250,000. A meeting has been called for October 22 to deal with the matter.

The Norfolk & Western Railroad has announced a 20 per cent reduction in shop force.

A cable from London says that American buyers obtained all of the small amount of Transvaal gold available this week.

ANALYSIS OF GREAT
INCREASE IN LOANS

U. S. Government Reports Advance in Amount for Industry With Less Out on Stocks

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—According to a report by John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, on the condition of national banks in the last fiscal year, commercial, agricultural and industrial loans showed a huge increase. Loans made on bonds and stocks shrank \$320,495,000. Paper eligible for rediscount with Federal Reserve banks held July 1, last, amounted to \$4,319,997,000. "The total amount of loans and discounts outstanding June 30, 1920, was \$13,611,416,000, being an increase over June 30, 1919, of \$2,601,210,000. The total amount, however, of loans and discounts, exclusive of rediscounts, on June 30, 1920, was only \$12,396,900,000 which was an increase over June 30, 1919, of \$1,822,062,000.

"Loans made to firms, individuals, etc., on the strength of one or more names on June 30, 1920, amounted to \$8,212,200,000, an increase since June 30, 1919, of \$2,463,316,000.

"Loans made upon bonds and stocks on June 30, 1920, totaled \$3,117,890,000, of which about one-fourth was on United States Government securities, this being a reduction in the amount of loans on all bonds and stocks for the year of \$320,495,000.

"Loans made on other securities, chattels, warehouse receipts, etc., were reported June 30, 1920, at \$1,782,399,000, an increase during the year of \$451,040,000.

"Loans secured by real estate amounted to \$229,829,000, an increase since June 30, 1919, of \$45,847,000. The amount of acceptances held by the banks June 30, 1920, amounted to \$169,098,000, a reduction for the year of \$38,498,000."

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CALL MONEY RATES
HOLD MARKET STEADY

Call money rates opened on the New York market at 8 per cent, advanced to 10 per cent, and closed with 9 per cent bid, 10 per cent asked.

Stocks are not likely to advance with call money at 10 per cent. On the whole the market held remarkably steady, 1% on Utah Copper registering the heaviest decline, and 4 points each on Atlantic Gulf & West Indies and New York, Chicago & St. Louis the advance.

United Fruit advanced 4 points on the Boston exchange, reaching a high of 206. Metal stocks held steady.

Wheat advanced 2 1/2 cents per bushel, closing at 210 1/2. Other grains followed wheat.

Cotton declined, but only slightly, and the close was firm at 21.45.

DIVIDENDS

The Graton & Knight Manufacturing Company has declared a \$3,000,000 stock dividend, which will be paid to the holders of common stock at the rate of three shares of the new for two shares.

The Maverick Mills have declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2.50 per share on the common stock, payable October 18 on stock of record October 14.

The Atlas Powder Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable November 1. Books close October 20 and reopen November 1.

The Columbia Graphophone Factories Corporation of Maryland has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share on the preferred stock, payable November 1 to stock of record October 20.

The directors of the Maverick Mills have declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2.50 a share on the common stock, payable October 18 to stockholders of record October 14.

The quarterly dividend of \$2.50 has been declared on the stock of the Lowell Electric Light Corporation, Lowell, Massachusetts, payable November 1 to stock of record October 15.

The regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents has been declared on Loew's Inc., stock, payable November 3 to stock of record October 18.

The Hupp Motor Car Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable November 1 to stock of record October 15.

The Thomas G. Plant Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable October 30 on stock of record October 16.

The Willys-Overland Company declared the regular 25 cents common dividend, payable November 1 to stock of record October 22.

The Consolidation Coal Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share, payable October 30 to stock of record October 21.

The Atlas Tack Corporation has declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share, payable November 1 to stock of record October 21.

CUBAN BANK FLURRY PASSES

HAVANA, Cuba.—Proclamation of a moratorium for 60 days seems to have cut short the financial flurry on Saturday. All banks, including the International Bank of Cuba, which suspended payments on Saturday, are open for business. A few banking houses did not take advantage of the moratorium and continued business as under normal conditions.

WATCHING EFFECT
OF WOOL AUCTIONS

While New Low Level Has Been Reached in World Markets Bradford Topmakers Seek Further Reductions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Everywhere in the wool markets of the world the effect of the new low level of prices established at the wool auctions in Australia is being seen. Nor has a final trading basis of necessity been reached. On the contrary, not a few believe that the markets of the world will be on an even lower basis by the end of the year than that which is now obtaining. Moreover, there are strong interests in the world of wool, especially of wool manufacturing, who will endeavor to bring prices to an even lower level. This is particularly true of the Bradford topmakers, who frankly avow their intention of bringing good 64s tops down to a basis of 5 shillings, landed and combed in Bradford. That they are backing up their intentions seems to be evident from the manner in which they have refrained from operating thus far in Australia, especially in Adelaide, a favorite stamping ground of the Bradford combers, where 75 per cent of the offerings were withdrawn, although the wools were described as well grown and sound, and that in a year when a large percentage of the Australian clip will be tender as a result of the prolonged drought, and the loss of thousands of sheep in the commonwealth this past season.

Prices Still Decline

As a result of the indifferent competition at Sydney, prices have declined as compared with the opening prices on the 5th, about 7 1/2 per cent. Thus good French combed 64s wools which were bringing about \$1, clean landed, Boston, at the commencement of the Sydney series, have receded to about 92@94 cents, on the current basis of exchange, and good 70s spinners wools are quotable at about \$1, clean landed, while good first pieces can be bought in for 80 cents or slightly less money. The offerings have not been especially suitable as yet for American requirements, but French buyers and the home mills have taken more or less wool.

Interest now centers on the sale at Melbourne on the 18th, where 17,000

GREATER STABILITY
ON LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England.—There was a greater degree of stability to securities on the stock exchange yesterday following overnight weakness. Trading was quiet. Paria was inclined to sell. A waiting attitude was in evidence in the oil group. Royal Dutch rallied to 63 1/2. Shell Transports & Trading was 6 31-32 and Mexican Eagles 11 3-16.

Industrial shares were unsettled owing to falling prices for commodities. Glit-edged investment issues were steady. Far Eastern and South American loans were hard. There was little feature to home, Canadian, or Argentine rails.

Consols money 4 1/2, off 3/4; British 5s 8 1/4, unchanged; British 4 1/2 7 1/4, off 3/4.

PERMANENT HOLDERS
TAKE LIBERTY BONDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—"The huge issues of Liberty and Victory obligations issued by the government since the outbreak of the war are being steadily absorbed and digested by permanent investors," says a statement issued by the comptroller of the currency, which adds "that the amount of these bonds upon which money is being loaned by banks is being constantly reduced."

It has been generally believed for a long time that in view of the low prices of war bonds the small investors who purchased them during the war were selling them and that they were passing into the hands of stronger financial interests. The statement does not comment upon this, however.

On June 30, 1920, the amount of Liberty bonds held by all the national banks of the country as collateral for loans was only \$646,043,000. This was a reduction as compared with December 31, 1919, of \$162,807,000. The total amount of Victory notes held by national banks as collateral for loans on June 30, 1920, was only \$225,568,000, a reduction during the preceding six months of \$43,226,000.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

LIVERPOOL, England.—Spots opened quiet; prices were weak in the Liverpool cotton market Monday. Sales 4,000 bales, receipts 7,000 all Americans. Good middlings 20.20c; mid-dilings 16.95c. Futures irregular.

FINANCING COTTON CROP

LOS ANGELES, California.—All banks of Los Angeles have joined in an arrangement to finance the cotton crop of California, Arizona, and New Mexico to the extent of \$2,500,000, according to an announcement by J. Dabney Day, vice-president of the First National Bank.

New Issue

\$50,000,000

Sears, Roebuck and Co.

7% Serial Gold Notes

Dated October 15, 1920

Due { \$16,500,000 October 15, 1921
\$16,500,000 October 15, 1922
\$17,000,000 October 15, 1923

Total authorized issue, \$50,000,000

Interest payable April 15 and October 15 in New York and Chicago
Coupon Notes in Interchangeable Denominations of \$1,000, \$500 and \$100 Registerable as to Principal only

Two and three year notes redeemable in whole or in part on 60 days notice on October 15, 1921, or any interest date thereafter at a premium of 1% for the two year notes whenever redeemed and for the three year notes of 2% if redeemed on October 15, 1921, of 1 1/4% if redeemed on April 15, 1922, and of 1% if redeemed thereafter

Interest payable without deduction for normal Federal Income Tax not in excess of 2%

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE

Further information in regard to this issue of notes is given in a letter of Mr. Julius Rosenwald, President of the Company, dated October 8, 1920, from which we summarize as follows:

THESE notes are the direct obligations of Sears, Roebuck and Co. and constitute the only funded debt of the Company.

The proceeds of this issue will be applied to the reduction of current liabilities thereby not increasing present indebtedness.

The Company's outstanding capital stock at current quotations represent an equity of about \$130,000,000 ranking junior to the notes.

Net earnings after deducting all interest charges but before providing for Federal taxes for the four years ended December 31, 1919, average \$20,926,692, or about six

times the maximum annual interest charges of \$3,500,000 on the notes. The net earnings for the six months ended June 30, 1920, after deducting all interest charges but before providing for Federal taxes amount to \$15,447,285.

Gross sales have increased from \$51,011,536 in 1909 to \$257,930,025 in 1919.

The trust agreement requires the maintaining of quick assets equal to at least one and one-half times all liabilities including these notes, and provides that no mortgage or other lien, except purchase money mortgages, may be placed upon any of the assets of the Company.

We offer these notes when, as and if issued and received by us, subject to prior sale and to the approval of counsel

\$16,500,000, due October 15, 1921, at 99.20 and interest, to yield about 7.85%
\$16,500,000, due October 15, 1922, at 98.72 and interest, to yield about 7.70%
\$17,000,000, due October 15, 1923, at 98.41 and interest, to yield about 7.60%

It is expected that temporary notes or interim receipts will be ready for delivery on or about October 25, 1920. All legal matters in connection with this issue will be approved by Rushmore, Bisbee & Stern and Moses & Singer, of New York, and Arthur B. Schaffner, of Chicago.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.
New York

A. G. Becker & Co.
Chicago

Lehman Brothers
New York

First Trust & Savings Bank
Chicago

Continental & Commercial
Trust & Savings Bank
Chicago

Illinois Trust & Savings Bank
Chicago

We do not guarantee the statements and figures presented herein, but they are taken from sources which we believe to be accurate

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Remodeling Last Year's Frocks

This season's fashions will be warmly welcomed by the woman who expects to rejuvenate some of the suits and frocks which she wore last winter. Many a one-piece suit can be developed into a very charming three-piece one with the aid of one of the new blouses, and the one-piece dress that cannot be effectively remodeled is unusual indeed. Afternoon and evening dresses can be made smarter than ever with the addition of embroidery or dyed lace, which is more fashionable than ever this year.

To begin with, the coat and skirt suit. Coats this season are inclined to be long—a tendency which the last season's coat can meet only by the addition of cleverly applied bands of fur or fur cloth; incidentally, these latter fabrics are now shown in many colorings and in simulations of practically every fur, and will be much used this year.

A band of such material can be added to the bottom of the coat and also used for collar and cuffs, thus giving the desired length. The rather close, straight skirts, gathered slightly at the waistline, and made with two small pockets, are quite as fashionable this year as they were last winter, so a last year's skirt will need little remodeling, unless it needs to be shortened a little, to meet this year's demand for skirts short enough to give a smart effect. The very extreme models show skirts which end above the tops of high boots, but these are, of course, exaggerated, and it has been predicted by the modistes that this tendency toward very short skirts will not last long.

It is in the blouse that the effect of the three-piece suit lies, and to combine an old skirt with a new blouse, so fashioned that the latter seems one with the skirt, is indeed simple. This may be done in two ways: either by adding an upper part of satin to the skirt, or by the use of a blouse.

The former practice was used in one very charming model suit shown in one of the New York shops. The suit, of duvetyne, had a loose coat, on which much embroidery was used; this embroidery was of gold, green, and black; the skirt was of dark blue. The upper part of the dress was of black satin, made in a perfectly flat blouse, with wide, elbow-length sleeves, and rather loose and straight. This blouse ended just above the hips, where the skirt was stitched to it; a narrow belt of the satin girdled it closely, and the embroidery used on the skirt formed a yoke and ornamented the wide sleeves at the cuff.

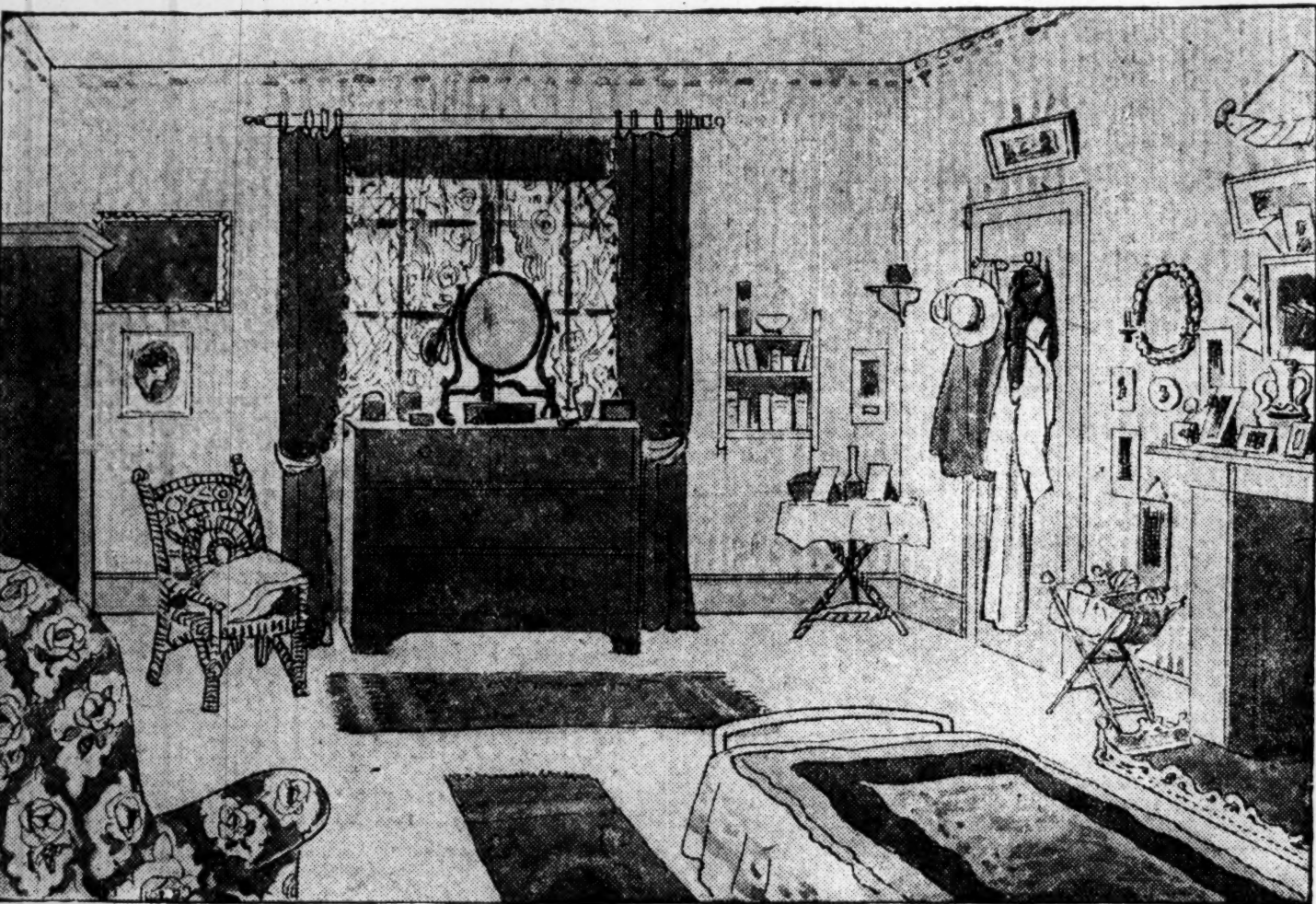
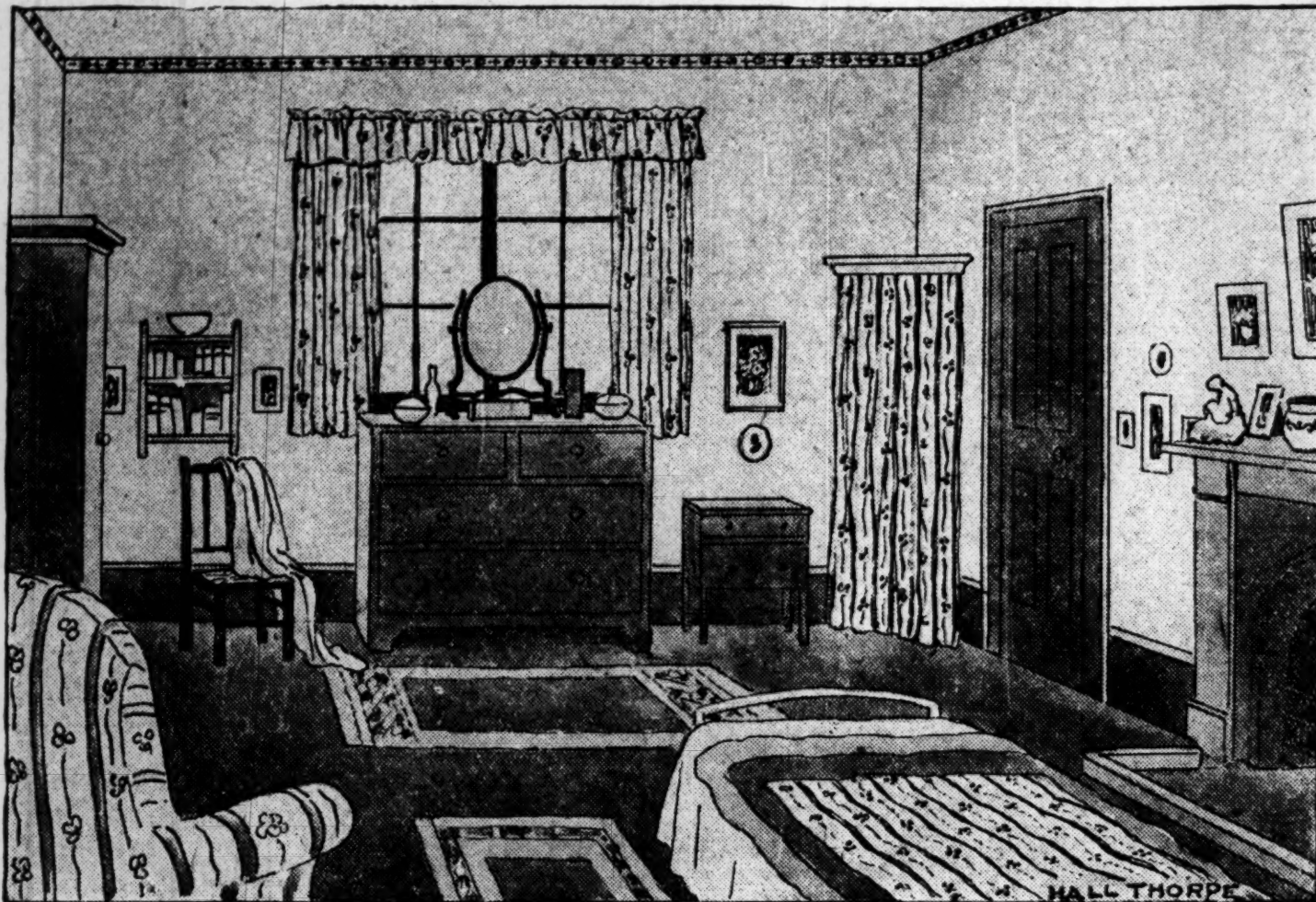
A New York woman remodeled a blue serge suit very satisfactorily on these lines, using black satin for the blouse. The skirt she cut off at the hips, and the blouse was fastened to it beneath a narrow band of the embroidery. So simple a model as this one can be used with little difficulty and is practically certain to turn out well, no matter what materials are used for it.

Using a separate blouse as the main part of a suit-dress is even simpler. Many of the new costume blouses come well down over the skirt; one of these can be used, and some of the material of the skirt combined with it, so that the effect of a one-piece dress is achieved. Some of last year's skirts had very wide belts; others can be shortened, thus giving material to be so used.

One very good design for the woman who wishes to make such a blouse was recently developed in georgette and velvet. A kimono waist pattern was used to cut a blouse of brown georgette which just matched the velvet skirt which was to be worn with it; then the band of velvet which had been obtained when the skirt was shortened was used for a deep yoke, cut square, which came nearly to the belt. This yoke was rather narrow over the shoulders, and was cut out in the neck, forming a square neckline. The yoke came over the georgette, and deep cuffs of the velvet were used for the georgette sleeves. An underbodice of embroidery was then made, its gold and blue coloring showing through the georgette most effectively, and a string belt of the velvet held the blouse in at the waist.

Another effective over-bodice is made on the kimono pattern, and comes well down over the hips. Brocade georgette is very lovely for a blouse of this type, since its coloring is sure to be good, and the fabric is soft enough to lie close and not bulge. Such a blouse, cut with a deep V neck, and with narrow bands of the skirt material edging sleeves and collar and forming a narrow belt, is very smart.

Dyed laces make many such blouses, and also bring many afternoon and evening gowns up to date. The woman who had a slip of gold or tissue can have a very stunning new evening gown by veiling it with tulle and using over this a dyed net slip or a black one. The net should be brought over the shoulders and straight down to the belt, which should be of metal ribbon brocaded in colors matching the tulle, and knotted loosely over one hip. The lace, or net, if net is used, can then be brought together at its lower edge, which ought to be rather near the hem, or can be left to fall straight, on redingote lines. To have such an overdressy uneven at the bottom edge is a popular practice this year, but if desired it may be even all around. Or, if preferred, the net may be made into a plain bodice, with garlands of French flowers used on the tulle beneath it, and the skirt may fall in points over the hips, and in deeper ones, coming clear to the hem of the skirt, in the back and front. One such dress, made over a silver slip, covered with pale green



Showing the decorative value of simplicity

The Power of Small Beginnings

"Please don't look at our walls; the pictures are simply awful and the furniture and chintzes are not a bit our taste. We hope to persuade our people to make a clean sweep of them all; sell the lot and buy some simple modern furniture and bright, decorative pictures. But you know what parents are, they do hang on to the old things. You see we have already worked out some jolly color schemes." And these two enthusiastic daughters showed me delightful drawings of various rooms that they had made and colored—in which the ornate family furniture, velvet curtains, and aggressive chintzes did not appear, and where the walls were plain neutral tones decorated with a few choice prints.

I looked around from the drawings to the closely packed walls, where family portraits, aunts' views of Italy, and the children's first efforts (the pride of their parents), held an assured position among many incongruous subjects inseparable from a long-established home. And I wondered at the hopefulness of these young people and wished them every success in their revolutionary schemes.

However, I was not surprised when I called some two years later, to find the place unchanged in every detail. Evidently the great "clean sweep" had not come off. I avoided the subject of furnishing, but as I left they sadly admitted that they had given up all their great schemes. Their people were utterly impossible, they wouldn't hear of it, they said.

I could not help comparing this experience with that of another friend, also a keen enthusiast of furnishing reform, who found herself up against similar conditions. When she discovered that her preaching and demand for "sweeping changes" only raised opposition, her first impulse had been to abandon all further efforts in despair. But on second thoughts she realized that, after all, she had hardly been reasonable, having failed to consider the matter from the point of view of the other parties concerned. In an illumined moment she saw that reform in this direction, as in any other, was often more possible through evolution than revolution; that many good schemes had languished which might have been realized had a more modest

beginning and gradual improvement been attempted.

With this in view she decided to try and express what she knew of modern decoration in some way that would not trespass upon the rights of others, and it soon occurred to her that she could find no better place than in her own room; here she would have absolute freedom. When she considered it from this point of view she was surprised to find how badly it needed her attention, and what an obvious contradiction it presented to her preaching. Much of the incongruity she had condemned in the drawing room was rampant here—lack of unity, discordant coloring, and useless bric-a-brac. She marveled now as she looked at the wall paper—a decidedly dull affair of noveau art pattern—how she had endured it for so long. The pictures also, spotted about the walls, did not help matters, few of them possessing any interest of color or design. As to the furniture, with the exception of a wardrobe, old chest of drawers and a nicely shaped mirror, the articles were the usual odd assortment that stray into a bedroom if the occupant is careless.

Here certainly was a good opportunity for applying her notions of fitness for purpose and she straightway began a healthy clearance of all that did not comply to this standard of utility. When this was done she felt ready to tackle the question of color.

To choose a color scheme for a room, when there are so many desirable ones to pick from, is no easy matter. At such a time any rule or plan that will help to solve this problem is welcome. She decided to test one she had long cherished, this was to find out the preponderating color of those articles of furniture that had to be accepted and build the color scheme upon it. In this case a dark oak chest of drawers and wardrobe supplied the basic color tone of the room, and to this she matched the other furniture either by painting it or acquiring new pieces.

Covering the floor with a dark brown felt she was able to bring forth and furniture into a nice sense of unity. Keeping simplicity well in mind she allowed herself three colors in all for the general tones of her scheme—dark brown, tawny orange, and pale yellow. With the latter she distempered the walls and added the tawny orange to relieve the dark brown and unite it with the yellow; painting it on the top member of the

skirting boards and on the structural lines of the doors, windows, and mantelpiece. The iron bedstead—once white—she treated in the same way, making it dark brown with touches of orange yellow. In her hunt for a cretonne she had the rare good fortune to find a stripy material, with slight pattern, that combined all the colors of her scheme, just the thing for her curtains, hanging cupboard, and bedspread. The hanging cupboard was an inspiration, and this simply contrived corner cupboard gave her increased accommodation and an opportunity for accentuating the color and design of the cretonne.

The room now began to show a pleasant sense of unity and was ready for some bright decorative pictures, which further accentuated the general colors of the room. When these had been hung with well-thought-out arrangement the effect was declared by all to be most satisfying.

But by far the most interesting result of her effort was the effect which it had upon the family. At first their attitude had been one of amused toleration, but this soon developed into keen interest as they discovered that what they had expected to turn out "one of her wild color schemes" was really very reasonable and quite practical. The very fact that she had begun to put her own house in order appealed greatly to them, and did more than years of argument to remove prejudice and misunderstanding. So much has her modest demonstration gained the confidence of her family that they have asked her to do up the spare room, and there is every reason to believe that the other rooms will follow.

Large and Small Tables

One of the earliest pieces of furniture in history which we know about is the table. At first it was merely a board set upon trestles, exactly the same sort of table which still is in vogue at picnics, etc. "Draw around the festive board" had thus a literal meaning.

A multitude of useful tables have descended from this, and which we are finding more and more useful. There are big tables, like dining tables; there are those of middle size,

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of which the fascinating gate-legged table is an example, and, finally, there are the tiny little tables down to the table or muffin-stand. Hardly anything contributes more to a cozy and homelike effect than well-chosen and carefully placed tables.

Round and square tables are used for the dining room. In choosing size we have to remember that a minimum space of 25 inches should be allowed for each cover. Then, too, there is the further necessity of leaving at least three feet of clear space all around the table for ease in serving.

Neither form of table is in better taste than the other. It is merely a matter of choice and preference. The square top usually harmonizes better with the shape of the room; the circular top lends itself best to cordial hospitality. Mahogany is a delightful wood for the dining tables. A close second in desirability is waxed, dull finish oak. Coarse-grained so-called "golden oak" is less suitable because of the highly varnished surface and strong color. Both prevent the top of the table from being a fine background for the food served upon it, and also limit the number of successful color schemes possible in decorations and dishes.

Refectory table is a new type of dining table, and benches instead of chairs are usually sold with them. For large and formal houses, or for "period" rooms, these tables may be suitable.

A "middle-size" table we want for use in the breakfast room or porch when informal meals are served. The gate-legged table is lovely, but difficult to dust, and somehow there is always a leg in the way when you try to sit comfortably.

There is an excellent settle table for the dining-room alcove or porch. It has a good-sized round top on a box base. When not in use the top turns back on pins, forming a back to a settle, of which the box base makes the seat. This contains a storage space for silver, linen, or dishes, if you care to utilize it in this way.

The telephone stand or table is as a space saver and is very useful as well as ornamental. A shelf accommodates the telephone directory. Swinging on a pivot near the base of the table is the frame which supports a seat to be pulled out when needed.

Table "nests" were first brought to this country in the romantic days of the China trade. In their present form, for the modern hostess, they are among the most compact and generally useful pieces of furniture which we have.

Renewing Surfaces on Furniture

After the summer's heat and dust it is well in fall cleaning to look to restoring surfaces on furniture. The most common mistake in the use of furniture polish is in using it too lavishly in attempting to remove stains. This causes a good deal of extra work in rubbing it off or if it is not rubbed off will cause aummy film to form on the finish and your furniture will have a smoky appearance which is far from desirable.

If such a film has formed on any of your furniture, or if there are discolorations from grease and dirt try this simple way of cleaning off the accumulated dirt before applying any polish. You will find the finish freshened and cleaned as new, and the polish will now take very much better.

Procure one ounce of salts of tartar and to this add a quart of hot, not boiling, water and let it stand until cool, when it is ready to use. A larger or smaller quantity may be made in the proportions above, according to the amount of surface to be cleaned. A soft cloth or sponge should be dipped in this preparation, and the surface which you wish restored should be gone over lightly and quickly. It may be necessary on spots of long standing to rub a little harder, but for the most part just going over the surface lightly will remove every trace of stain caused by dirt. The application of the solution should be followed immediately by wringing a cloth in clear water and wiping off thoroughly all the solution, which if allowed to dry would show crystallized streaks of the salts. Then use a dry, soft cloth to wipe off all moisture and the surface is ready to be polished. The solution will have removed all dirt and grease without injuring the varnish or finish in any way.

In selecting a polish from the many brands on the market, it is well to pick one of the lighter grades, having a small amount of oily substance. As a rule a splendid grade of polish may be obtained in stores where pianos, talking machines, or other musical instruments are for sale.

Use a very small amount of the polish on a piece of clean cheese cloth and rub briskly with a dry cloth, remembering that a better and more lasting polish will be secured by a small amount of the polish itself and a greater amount of rubbing.

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From an Old Cookbook

Of all the good old books which you may sometimes be fortunate enough to pick up on a bookstall for a few pence, there is none so well worth having as an old cookery book. I do not mean a printed book, for those do not carry the essential individuality and fragrance of a manuscript. No, it must be written, and for choice, written in the neat and clear handwriting which belonged to the careful housewife of a hundred or more years ago. Then, in reading it, you are carried away in thought to the big airy kitchen, with its deep windows; its ceiling dark with big oak beams; the great open fireplace with the clicking roaring jack in front of it; the wide chimney with chains and hooks for hanging the hams in the fragrant wood smoke; and, at one side, the brick oven with its strong door and fine hinges, where dozens of smoking loaves can sit and bake at one time and come out all steaming hot and crisp and giving off gusts of appetizing scent. Thence you go to the still-room where my lady kept all her sweet perfumes; her pots of potpourri and lavender, and cloves, and mace, and jars of homemade preserves, apples, and plums and "apricocks," as she liked to call them, all so neatly labeled and put away on dainty, snow-white shelves. And then, of course, out into the kitchen garden, warm and sheltered with high brick walls all covered with roses, red and white, so soon to be gathered and thrown into the big oak chest with spices and scented verbenas, where they will stay until they blend into a delicious bundle of essences and are at last transferred to the Chinese bowls on the mantel shelf of my lady's boudoir. And, beneath the roses, beds of mint and marjoram, tansy and clary, sage and thyme, and summer savory.

Yes, all that comes into mind as you read the cookery book with its brown pages and old parchment cover, looking like stained ivory, so evidently a homemade binding. The one which I have is dated 1826, so it is not so very old after all. The owner did not write her name in it, but to her a new recipe was indeed a joy. She remembered the day she got it, and who gave it to her, and how she at once went to her store and kitchen to try it, and how the visitors praised her efforts when the delicate confection came to the table!

A great, strong, oak table it was, too, with four stout legs and a rail to put your feet upon. Its top was polished and faintly scented, for the good housewife had made her own polish with rosewater, wax and clary. It was partly covered with a strip of fine white linen, taken from a cupboard where the lavender was kept, and this, too, gave off a delicate aroma.

But there was one which my lady called a "baked apple pudding," for which she gave the following recipe which might well be tried when eggs are plentiful: "Take 20 apples and stew them very well when they are cold mash them small with a spoon then take 20 eggs beaten then take a penny loaf and grate it then mix the apples, and the bread well together then put it to the eggs then season it with nutmegs and sugar to your taste shred some lemon or orange peel with it heat your oven as you would for white bread."

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SIDELIGHTS ON THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Latterly More Independence Has Been Shown by the Coalition. But, Taken All in All, It Is a Mediocre Assembly

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The ebb and flow of personal popularities has not been quite so marked a feature of the past year in the House of Commons as usual, mainly because the tide of parliamentary activity has never come to its spring flood. Where the defense is so easy on account of the overwhelming superiority of numbers there is little incentive to action on the government side of the House. But there is another cause to be found in the poverty of the present House in character, oratory and individuality which largely distinguishes it from all its predecessors. Latterly, it is true, a greater degree of independence has been shown on the Coalition side of the House—a most welcome sign; but, taking it all in all, this is a mediocre assembly.

Not a Master

The personal fortunes of individual ministers have undergone some changes. The Prime Minister is still "hors concours," a genius in a class by himself, and looks like being a national dictator—thought not a national idol—for some time to come. In Parliament he is not a master and he knows it. His gifts are not those of the great parliamentarian who can hold his own both in big debates and in the tireless attention to detail which a bill in committee demands. Mr. Lloyd George's contempt for facts and mastery of human psychology give him an easy supremacy in the present House only so long as he keeps to the heights and refuses to be drawn into the rough and tumble of daily controversy.

The Prime Minister has won his triumph this session, as always, by brilliant dashes into the parliamentary arena, after which he leaves Mr. Bonar Law or some other deputy to face whatever fracas may ensue. If this be a fault—and from the point of view of wise control of national business it is surely a very serious fault—it is not one which the coalition cares much to cure. The Radicals, the Labor men, the "high-brows" and The Times may rail at him, sometimes with very good reason; but he, and he alone, "delivers the goods." "J'y suis, j'y reste," says our wizard Welshman, because no one can turn him out—yet.

Mr. Bonar Law suffers by this method, and thus the end of the 1920 session finds him rather jaded and not quite so influential as he was two years ago. He still manages the House well, but his very loyalty to his chief has begun to undermine his position in the Conservative Party. He is candid, able and level-headed, but he is not a commanding personality and in the difficult position of the leader of the Conservative half of the Coalition he maintains himself somewhat precariously, with the threatening resurgence of Sir Edward Carson on his flank as a reminder of the mutability of human fortune.

Mr. Bonar Law's Danger

The faint praise with which Mr. Bonar Law is often condemned indicates the danger in which he lives. Mr. Lloyd George pockets all the Coalition profits; Mr. Bonar Law has to apologize for its more frequent deficits to a Conservative Party which is beginning to hanker after the more heroic, if also utterly reckless, leadership of Sir Edward Carson. "Bonar has a rotten job" is the strophe and antistrophe of the parliamentary chorus.

By common consent Mr. Churchill is the great success of 1920. His pugnacious self-confidence, his contempt for idealism, his fear of Bolshevism and his sneers at British Labor are the very mirror held up to Coalition nature. His whole political attitude is such as delights "the hard-faced men who have done well out of the war," and his skill in words clothes Coalition crudity in phrases which even Gibbon and Burke might borrow. Next to Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Churchill is the most interesting figure on the Front Bench.

He also is a genius, untried by experience, uncontrollable by judgment, but you cannot ignore him. He is force and intelligence combined, but suffering shipwreck because he has no compass and cannot hold a steady course to a desired haven. Wayward and fascinating as a child, he has a power of work that staggers the cleverest and quickest of his subordinates, and an even more wonderful power of making you like him. Ten thousand plies that such a splendid craft should run on the rocks for want of a hand at the helm.

Able in Second Rank

By common consent Edwin Montagu, the Secretary for India, does not come next in order of success; but he shall stand there in this record even if all other observers dispute the estimate. He is one of the ablest men of the second rank (and not far from the first rank, either) who have held office in Great Britain. He has intelligence of the first order and true political imagination. He is not quite sure enough of himself to be as tactful as he ought to be to others and there is a certain instability about him which robs his great powers of a secure platform of operations. During the past session he has upheld the Liberalism of the government's Indian policy with great vigor, sometimes with the passion of a prophet; and he has fortunately been able to secure the united support of the Cabinet in more than one critical moment when the jingoism

of the Coalition majority threatened to break loose.

The prestige of Sir Robert Horne is acknowledged by all. This Scottish barrister—whose native Edinburgh, of course, calls him an "advocate"—was known north of the Tweed before the war as a clever fellow. The war revealed something more. Without attributing to him a high mission in politics, we can discern a political future of great promise. Sir Robert Horne has fulfilled his promise already in more ways than one, but there is more to come. He proved his worth first of all in a subordinate position in the Admiralty and then rose rapidly through various posts to be president of the board of trade.

It is not the offices he has held or holds that give him his fame; it is his qualities. He is a good speaker, a clear thinker, a courageous and unconventional administrator, rather lacking in those interests which give breadth and richness to personality, but making up for it by the trained intelligence and shrewd judgment which is no little part of his inevitable Scottish inheritance. And capping all, he is right-hand man to Mr. Lloyd George. The world will hear more of him.

LITTLE INCENTIVE GIVEN EFFICIENCY

In New Zealand Industrial Legislation Has Taken Away Inducements to Hard Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—"The poor standard of efficiency among our workers today is due to the Arbitration Act, and the scarcity of apprentices for the skilled trades is also due to the Arbitration Act," said an Independent Labor member of the New Zealand Parliament. The statements are sufficiently accurate to be worth the attention of those who are interested in the results of advanced industrial legislation in this country. The trouble is that the worker has been protected at so many points by the State that he has lost, to a certain extent, the incentive to efficiency that is provided by competition. The industrial legislation undoubtedly has produced more good than harm, but the latter cannot be ignored.

Apprenticeship Unpopular

"The apprentices," continued the Labor member, "know that under the law they are entitled to increase of pay at fixed intervals. They know also that they must receive journeymen's pay at the completion of their term of apprenticeship, whether they are efficient or not. The employer must pay the rate fixed by the Arbitration Court or else dismiss the man, and since labor is scarce in all branches of industry he pays. The court has almost abolished piecework. It fixes a minimum weekly or hourly wage, and so the worker has no inducement to seek high efficiency in order to increase his production. The unions regard with deep suspicion any movement in the direction of what they call 'speeding up,' even when it takes the form of the payment of wages in excess of the fixed minimum rate."

Another difficulty, indicated in the words quoted at the head of this article, is important. The arbitration court is expected to see that every worker has a full living wage. The unskilled worker gets this wage, either through the court or through unions that, working outside the court, have yet the advantage of the rules that the court has laid down. Therefore a young man can make good money more quickly in an unskilled trade than in a skilled trade requiring a period of apprenticeship. A general laborer or a driver, generally speaking, will not earn as much as a fully qualified carpenter or engineer. But the margin is not wide and the unskilled trade will give the better results during the first two or three years.

Policy Short-Sighted

Workers as well as employers are recognizing these difficulties and others arising from the operation of the Labor laws. They are tending to cooperate in the search for remedies. The unions, which long discouraged apprenticeship in the belief that it was a method of providing the employer with cheap labor, are asking now that the apprenticeship system shall be improved. They are not as keen as they used to be on the limitation of the number of apprentices. They are pointing out, with justice, that the employer often fails to give the apprentice a proper training. The employer, if he were quite frank, would reply that since he is compelled to pay the apprentice a large wage, he finds it more profitable to get the boy quickly into productive work than to give him an all-round training. This is short-sighted policy, since later it means a shortage of skilled workers. This shortage is the most serious industrial difficulty that faces New Zealand today.

NEW ZEALAND AND MEDICAL MONOPOLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

AUCKLAND, New Zealand.—That Parliament is not prepared to interfere with the doctors still more deeply in their monopoly, has been made clear to the New Zealand Government by the debate on the Masseurs Registration Bill introduced in the New Zealand House of Representatives by the Minister for Public Health.

The bill seeks to establish a registered roll of masseurs and masseuses. Clause 10 contains this proposed provision:

"Every person commits an offense who is liable to a fine not exceeding £20 who, whether registered under

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this act or not, and not being a registered medical practitioner, undertakes for payment or reward the treatment of any disease or injury by massage or by medical electricity, remedial exercises, or other branch of physiotherapy, unless a registered medical practitioner has first certified that in his opinion such treatment will be beneficial or is not likely to be injurious."

This monopoly clause was strongly attacked on all sides of the House. Member after member rose and criticized the medical profession for its mistakes and cited examples where what the doctors called "quacks" had succeeded after the doctors themselves had failed. These members objected to giving doctors the right to keep patients away from those outside the medical profession.

The Auckland Star says in the course of an article on the subject: "The truth is that while the doctor is in the habit of describing everybody without a medical degree as a quack, and the real quack sometimes does a great deal of harm, there are people outside the medical profession who have very valuable gifts and knowledge, with which they effect many cures, in some cases where the doctors have failed. Doctors are by training and tradition conservative, and it is partly because they are so that these practitioners outside of the profession are attracting so many patients."

The Minister, bowing to criticism, has admitted the necessity for amending the objectionable clause, and has referred the bill to the consideration of a committee.

OCEAN FREIGHT RATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Ocean freight rates, due to falling off of cargo offerings, will soon drop, and will continue to go down for two or three years, according to Sir Alfred Booth, chairman of the board of governors of the Cunard Line, who arrived in New York on Saturday.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Ahoy yourself, whatever that may mean," answered the largest of the monkeys

A Slight Mistake

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
"Twas a warm October day
And from out a sheltered bog
In his youthful coat of green
Peeped a funny little frog."

Then he sunned himself a bit,
Meditated on his log;
"What a nap! 'Tis spring again!"
Cried the funny little frog.

Then a bullfrog left his nook
In the corner of the brook
And addressed those foolish froggies
One and all:
"Come listen now to reason;
You quite mistake the season.
To bed again! 'Tis fall, fall, fall!"

Aunt Clara's Ice Chest

"Now where shall we keep our butter and milk?" asked Aunt Clara, looking about the cunning wee kitchen of the summer bungalow. The kitchen door looked right out into the cool, shady woods, such pretty woods!
"It is cool here nearly all the time, but we shall have some warm days, when the butter and milk ought to be in a cool place," she went on.

"If you could only keep it in the ocean!" proposed Fred.
"Or in the water tank," said Bess. "The ocean is too far off. It would fall out into the tank when we tried to get it out, or we should fall into the tank in trying to get it out. No, that won't do."

"But there's an ice chest here, ma'am," said Huldah, opening the cover. "A perfectly good ice chest, ma'am!"

"It is a good ice chest, but we can get no ice here on this island, Huldah. Now we must think again."

"There is a place under the piazza," suggested Fred.

"No," said Aunt Clara. "I have a plan! Bring me the trowel, please, Fred."

Every one looked pleased. When Aunt Clara had a plan everything was as good as fixed already.

"Why, you're not a-goin' to bury it, are you, ma'am?" asked Huldah, looking surprised.

"Not exactly. But I am going to make an underground ice chest."

Fred and Bess followed Aunt Clara out of the little kitchen door and into the woods. Moss covered the ground, lovely green moss! There were soft tufts to the very door. There were rocks, but even these were moss-covered. Long gray moss hung from many of the trees.

"Here is just the place, if the earth is soft enough to dig a big hole," said Aunt Clara, as she began to dig a place just in front of an upright stone in a corner beneath a group of trees, which shaded it from the sun. The earth was soft. In a few minutes she

had dug a good-sized hole, perhaps a foot and a half square.

"Now we ought to have some bricks, to protect the sides," she said.
"I saw some under the piazza," said Fred.

In a short time he returned with a dozen bricks. These she stood up to make the sides of the hole secure from falling earth. The bottom was hard and firm already.

"Now if we had some mortar or cement to fasten these bricks together it would be very nice, but they will do as they are for the present. See, this big stone 'rock' just fits in this side. That will hold the butter, yeast cakes and one or two small things. Here on this side we will keep the milk—Oh, but I had forgotten the cover!"

After looking about they found a flat piece of zinc. Into this they bored two holes and fastened one of the wooden handles that are used for carrying packages from the stores. It fitted exactly over the top of the hole, firmly supported by the bricks.

"Hurrah!" cried Fred. "If that isn't the cutest ice chest anybody ever had!"

"It's perfectly wonderful, ma'am!" declared Huldah, in amazement and admiration.

"What an it is to make things!" said Bess, dancing about in delight.
"Wait a moment. You do not suppose it is finished yet, do you?" said Aunt Clara. "It is all right and practical. But it does not look well here in these pretty woods. We must camouflage it!"

"So that no one will know it is there! How jolly!" exclaimed Fred.
"To be sure! Now get me a lot of moss from back under the trees where it will not be missed, and we will do a piece of artistic camouflaging!"

The moss was neatly placed around the hole, and pressed down slightly so it would grow. Then more moss was placed on the cover. Even the handle did not show, as the moss came up over it. When at last the cover was replaced over the hole you would never have guessed that there was anything there but a very pretty mossy mound like the others that were near it.

"Well, that is an ice chest!" declared Fred, proudly.

"Niver did I see such a one!" declared Huldah.

"I think I shall call it my ice chest de luxe," said Aunt Clara, laughing.

"Oh, Aunt Clara, what are you going to make next?" asked Bess.

The Dragon Fly

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Lovely, glowing dragon fly
With your wings so bright,
Dipping, darting, hither thither,
Flashing in the light,
You are like an airy jewel
Quivering there on high,
Or a little pretty rainbow
That has learned to fly.

The Adventures of Diggeldy Dan

In Which the Voyagers Reach the End of the Moonpath

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Yes, with every tick of the ripples this strangest of craft drew nearer and nearer the island that Pouch vowed must lie at the end of the moonpath. Its course suggested the wooden portion of a mammoth bow with the path playing the part of the string.

The boat traveled very swiftly. Bulged and billowed by the friendliest of night breezes, the wonderful tablecloth sail took it scooting along. Yet, fast as it went, it was not fast enough. "Something must be done," said Kangaroo.

"To make it go faster," agreed Pouch. And he twisted the end of his nose as he always did when he was obliged to think exceedingly hard.

"To make it go faster, indeed," nodded Kangaroo. "For, otherwise, we will never get around the end of the path before the moon rolls it up for the night. And, once that happens, there will be nothing to do but wait a whole, long day more."

"If we only had some paddles," mused Pouch.

"If we only had—if we only had," repeated Kangaroo, thoughtfully. "Great idea. Paddles—lots of paddles. Every kangaroo at a paddle. And what's best of all, he suddenly added, jumping up on his tail and brandishing the telescope high over head, "we have them! Yes, sir! For why not use the staves of our barrel?"

"The very thing!" exclaimed Pouch. "Come, let us break it," cried all the crew. And in almost no time at all the big barrel that stood on the deck had been knocked into a hundred pieces.

Now, each armed with a staff, all the kangaroo crew began to paddle for all they were worth. And, since each was quite certain of finding untold wealth at the end of the voyage, that amounted to a very great deal.

So their ship fairly leaped over the sea. So fast did it travel that spray dashed on high in great, lacy sheets—enveloping the bow and pounding the sail. With every pitch of the prow it wet every kangaroo's face, wet the tassels that fell from each fez and each saff—sent the foam of the sea to bubble and wink on the queer decks of the queer Kangaroosteer. And it did more than this; it stily supplied each sleeping rooster with a silvery coat nor spared the slumbers of Captain Redcomb who dozed in his quarters on the inside of a crate. Thus, in due time, there was much sputtering and clattering, to say nothing of some shrill cock-a-doodle-dos. Then, in spite of the darkness, every rooster

leaped out and straightway made for his station.

"Bur—r—r, bur—r—r; storm-got-us-up, storm-got-us-up," blustered Captain Redcomb.

"Storm, nothing," answered Pouch through the spray. "It's paddles that did it. Come now, every rooster of you—a staff for each one."

All obeyed with a will and with this welcome addition the boat sped so fast that often there was real doubt as to whether the barn door would hold to the top of three barnyard gates. But it did, and, before a great while—of all splendid things!—it was seen that the voyagers were rounding the end of the moonpath. Yes, now they were across from it! At this excitement ran so high that Captain Redcomb, himself, took his place at the tiller—a very deftly made tiller that had been fashioned from the leaf of a dining-room table.

Around swung the nose of the bold Kangaroosteer; and now it was headed straight for the dense bank of the sea that lay at the back of the path.

What? What were they coming to? Twenty roosters held their breath.

Twenty kangaroos held theirs. Pouch twisted and wound the end of his nose and then soberly unwound it again.

Captain Redcomb—grim Captain Redcomb, steered an unswerving course.

Kangaroo peered into the darkness and wondered. What would they find at the end of the moonpath? An island? Or only the great face of the great, great sea?

And then, suddenly, all heard a sound that was new to them—a sound as of waves against some answering shore. And the very same moment they found themselves in the lee of their coveted island. Indeed, had not Captain Redcomb acted most promptly the Kangaroosteer would doubtless have bumped its nose quite severely.

What an island it was! Not, as they had pictured it, with low, sandy shores and shell-covered beach but, rather, with no shore at all. Here it was, an island indeed, but one that seemed to be made entirely of rock—a black block of rock that rose straight out of the sea like the moon. Slowly and anxiously they paddled the whole way round it. But it did them no good. There was no shore to be seen.

"I can see trees at the top," announced Kangaroo, who had been looking through Captain Redcomb's telescope, "tall, waving trees. And I can make out something that looks like wee houses in the branches of three of them."

"That being the case, like as not there's some one living up there," said Pouch. "What I say is, let's heave to and try to signal them."

"That's what we'll do, that's what we'll do, that's what we'll do," agreed Captain Redcomb. And a moment later the Kangaroosteer swung softly at anchor under the shoulder of a cliff that was perhaps twice as high as

its mast. That done there came the command for absolute silence. Then Captain Redcomb carefully balanced himself on the top of the very highest cracker-box, pointed his nose at the top of the island, stuck out his wings in a most impressive manner and lustily shouted: "Cock-a-doodle-do, Cock-a-doodle-do. How-do-you-do, How-do-you-do, How-do-you-do!"

That, and then silence again. Meantime Kangaroo watched through the glass. But not a movement did he see—not one except the waving of the tree-tops.

"But please hail them again, Captain Redcomb. For you see it is quite late and it may be that our islanders—if there are islanders—are all tucked away in their beds."

So the captain called again. And as he called, Kangaroo watched. Then there came a slight movement in the very tallest of all the tall trees; and then another, and another, and another. And soon, on the edge of the cliff, and perched there like so many peas just out of a pod, there came to be a whole row of—what do you suppose?

Monkeys!

All on board the Kangaroosteer could easily see that they were monkeys. For the moon was now almost straight overhead and thus bathed the crown of the island with light.

"Ahoy—up—above, ahoy—up—above, ahoy—up—above," sputtered Captain Redcomb.

"Ahoy, yourself, whatever that may mean," answered the largest of the monkeys, "and while you are about it you might tell us who you are and what you want."

Now at this Pouch spoke up and told them just who they all were and how they had sailed and sailed and sailed in search of this very island.

"But now we are here there seems to be no way of landing. Besides," he added, "you may not wish us to."

"Oh, as to that I am sure we will be very glad to have you," answered the one who seemed to be the spokesman. "Still it will be necessary for us to vote upon the question."

No sooner had he said this than all the monkeys crowded into one group, winding their arms about one another and laying their noses as closely together as chalk in a box. Indeed, it is quite likely that you have seen monkeys do this very same thing, though you perhaps never, until now, knew that this is the way they go about deciding upon every important question that requires their attention.

Thus, having whispered together, the monkeys once more untied themselves, while the largest advanced to the rim of the cliff.

"I am happy to say that not only will we be glad to entertain you," announced he, "but we have decided upon a method by which you can be transferred from your boat to the island."

"Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!" shouted the crew, all tossing their fezzes high in the air.

"We will," continued the speaker, "first form a monkey-chain and, that being done, turn it into a bridge from the top of your mast to the brink of the cliff."

"But I don't believe we understand—" began Kangaroo.

"You will in a moment," answered the other. And soon the air became filled with the orders he gave—orders that started the building of the very first monkey-chain the voyagers had ever seen formed.

The Carpet-Sweeper's Visitor

The front door closed and remained closed. This was a sign to the occupants of the closet that the mistress of the house had gone out for the afternoon.

The dry mop was the first to speak. "Friend Broom, can't you bump against the door, and open it a crack?" it asked, and the very obliging broom slid over the narrow closet floor and bumped the door open.

"Thank you so much," said the carpet-sweeper, "that little shaft of light that comes in is quite refreshing."

"Indeed it is," said the wet mop. "By the way, Friend Carpet-Sweeper, what became of the mouse that crawled into your box?"

"What?" cried the little dust cloth. "Did a mouse crawl into your box? Please tell me about it, for I must have been out dusting when it happened."

The carpet-sweeper was very happy to tell of his extraordinary experience with the mouse.

"One day last week I must have dozed off for a minute, because I suddenly discovered that something was running around inside my box. It was a little mouse who had crawled between my brushes and was playing."

Of course, I didn't wish to disturb the little fellow, so I never made a sound.

"In a little while, our mistress of the house opened the closet door and took me out to sweep up some crumbs from the dining room floor. I was quite embarrassed, I can assure you."

"Of course, my brushes could not roll over and collect the crumbs without disturbing the little mouse, so I refused to work. Our mistress thought, naturally enough, that my box was filled with dirt, so she pressed the lever and opened the boxes. Away scampered the little mouse. That was the last I saw of him."

"Well, well," said the dry mop. "I never have mopped up anything like that."

"Nor I," said the wet mop.

A slight breeze closed the closet door and their voices could be heard no longer.

Nut-Cracking Time

One day the postman left at Bob's house a postcard from the express company which notified Bob's father that there was a shipment of "one piece, sack," at the company's office for him. It was late in the fall, and the boy knew only too well what the sack meant. It was the big gift of hickory nuts which his grandfather always sent from Wisconsin, and which would last all through the winter. There would be no end of happy times in the fall and winter evenings, cracking and eating the nuts, at first in front of the fireplace, and later by the radiator in the dining-room when the furnace was started.

It did not take Bob many minutes to get Nels to hitch up the horses and drive down town to his father's office to get permission to bring home the sack of nuts. It was soon secured at the freight station and in no time at all Nels was unloading it at the back door of the house where Bob lived. When the sack fell to the ground it made that kind of a musical sound like nothing else that Bob knew of, for the smooth round nuts all rolled together inside the sack and rattled pleasantly. It was a heavy load, but Nels lifted it easily, while Bob pretended to help with the lifting, and the two carried the sack into the house and put it in a dark corner of a closet in the kitchen, right next to a crockery jar which was almost always crowded to the brim with crisp ginger cookies.

That night when supper had been over for some time, and the family was sitting around the fireplace, in which the wood was burning cheerfully, Mr. Harrison said: "Well, Bob, how about the nuts?" This was what the boy had been waiting for, and quickly he ran into the kitchen to fill a dish with nuts. He had already opened the sack, so it was but a few minutes until he had carried the coming feast to the table near the fireplace. Then began the first nut-cracking of the autumn, and the nuts were unusually fine this season.

Color of Butterflies

You know that all animals are careful to suit their clothing to surrounding objects as far as possible. Most animals have only one coat, but some can change from brown to white in the winter, and a few can actually change the color of their skins according to where they are resting, like the chameleon. But butterflies have practically two coats. When the wings are closed they are generally dull brown, gray or greenish, the color of the leaves and twigs upon which they rest. When the wings are open they show as brilliant colors as any flowers can produce. So this is why they open their wings when resting on a flower to feed, and close them up when they go to bed. It is to make them look like their surroundings.

THE HOME FORUM

The Everpresence of Mind

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING almost any day in which one may choose to be at all observant, there will be brought to his notice the phrases: "presence of mind" and "absent-minded." If some one is telling of certain happenings, these phrases are often used in describing the mental state of the person, or persons, involved therein. One will see these phrases used in almost any newspaper or magazine, in almost any book, which one may casually select at his newsdealer's stand. "He showed great presence of mind," or "He absent-mindedly did thus and so," is the common descriptive speech of many narrators. One would be perfectly safe in the conclusion that, generally speaking, there are few of these who are cognizant of the real truth in their descriptions. The truth of the matter is, that any man, who is governed by divine Mind, which is God, knows that Truth controls every situation into which he may be precipitated; for, as Mrs. Eddy writes on page 231 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "Man, governed by his Maker, having no other Mind,—planted on the Evangelist's statement that 'all things were made by Him [the Word of God]; and without Him was not anything made that was made,—can triumph over sin, sickness, and death."

So it is, if, in an emergency, the outcome is one of harmony, presence of mind has been expressed, and the one involved will have shown what is termed "presence of mind." Contrariwise, if the result of the incident is discord because of one's inattention to what was taking place, one will have shown what is termed "absent-mindedness." But the Christian Scientist, being instructed in metaphysical law, understands that, exactly proportionate to one's apprehension of the divine Mind, one will evince the nature of divine Mind.

When men go on a journey, there are many who will take fear along with them on such journeys. If they would substitute for this fear the knowledge that God, Mind, is omnipotent and omnipresent, the realization of which brings harmony in place of discord, they would be free to enjoy their journey. The way to overcome fear of any kind is one of the many practical things which Christian Science is holding out to its sincere student.

When an occasion arises that will test one's patience, or when there is some danger to be met and overcome,

presence of the real Mind, which governs the ability of the individual to meet the situation calmly and intelligently, and therefore victoriously right, is certainly to be desired. And it is patently evident that one's success will be in proportion to one's understanding, and the exertation thereof, of the governing Mind.

In the first chapter of Genesis we read: "So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him." Throughout the account of spiritual creation there is no mention of a corporeal being. Distinctly, all is the creation of God, Mind. Man is created in the image of Mind, and is given dominion. We read: "And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness; and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth." Jesus evinced this dominion over every discordant condition. The writers of the four Gospels set forth, in no uncertain terms, how that the Master walked on the water, quieted the tempest, healed all manner of diseases, raised the dead to life, and fed a multitude with "five loaves, and two fishes." John writes of one instance when the Jews took up stones to cast at him, that Jesus "hid himself, and went out of the temple, going through the midst of them, and so passed by." Here it is seen that the Master had perfect control over his physical body, thereby demonstrating dominion. Reflecting Mind, he had absolute control in every situation. And Jesus declared: "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father."

In answer to the question "What is Mind?" Mrs. Eddy has written: "Mind is God. The exterminator of error is the great truth that God, good, is the only Mind, and that the supposititious opposite of infinite Mind—called devil or evil—is not Mind, is not Truth, but error, without intelligence or reality. There can be but one Mind, because there is but one God; and if mortals claimed no other Mind and accepted no other, sin would be unknown. We can have but one Mind, if that one is infinite." (Science and Health, p. 469.) And on the next two pages she writes: "The relations of God and man, divine Principle and idea, are indestructible in Science; and Science knows no lapse from non return to harmony, but holds the divine order or spiritual law, in which God and all that He creates are perfect and eternal, and have remained unchanged in its eternal history." In these words, as will be found throughout the Christian Science textbook and other of Mrs. Eddy's published writings, the nature and province of the divine Mind is made clear for the unbiased and sincere student of Truth.

Thus it will be learned, in Christian Science, that Mind creates and governs all, and that man is created in the image and likeness of God. Hence it is man's nature to image, to reflect, God, Mind. And to the extent of such reflection will man be found to have dominion over discordant surroundings. When the occasion arises for quick and right action, the holding in thought of the image whom God created and to whom He gave dominion, will enable one to exercise the power and province of that image. The result inevitably will be that one will find the intelligence instantly to meet the situation courageously and rightly. St. John wrote: "God is love."

On Michael Angelo

'Tis not to honor thee by verse of mine
I bear a record of thy wondrous power;
Thou stand'st alone, and needest not
to shine
With borrowed lustre; for the light is
thine
Which no man giveth; and, though
comets lower
Portentous round thy sphere, thou still
art bright;
Though many a satellite about thee
fall,
Leaving their stations merged in
trackless night,
Yet take not they from that supernal
light
Which lives within thee, sole, and
free of all.

—Washington Allston.

French Guide Books to England

Numerous Englishmen visited Paris in the sixteenth century and appeared either at court or at the University, attracted by the éclat of the fêtes of the one and the teaching of the other; for the "grandville" with her numerous painters, her savants, her royal lecturers recently created by Francis I (an institution which has developed into the "Collège de France" of today), had followed the Renaissance movement eagerly, and attracted foreigners from every part.

French visitors, on the other hand, came to England; they were doubtless much less numerous than in Italy (part of which country was French at that time), but some came, however; diplomats, soldiers, merchants, poets, exiles, and a few sight-seers, the latter being rare enough.

French printers, such men as Jean Barbier and Richard Pynson, crossed the Channel and settled in London; for while in France there was a superfluity of these craftsmen, in

England there were too few. Printing presses existed in forty-one French towns before 1500, but in England at this epoch only Westminster, London, Oxford, and St. Albans were supplied with them. Richard Pynson became printer to the king, preserved his con-

The Setter Proves His Pedigree

The lakes of Scotland are without the limits of stage-coach and post-horse civilization, and to arrive at



"Somerset Cedars," by Clark G. Vorhees

nection with France, ordered his material from Rouen, and used a flinch (pinson) as his crest. But the English produce of his presses remained entirely ignored in France.

A few tourists were making their appearance in England, and already guide-books were being compiled for them, rude specimens of the Joanne and Murray's art. Paradin's guide-book in Latin, 1545, Perlin's in French, 1558. Paradin mentions briefly where England is, and how one gets to it, which are its chief ports, and in what a strange manner its affairs are administered by a sort of Senate.

Master Etienne Perlin sojourned in England under Edward VI (whom, by the way, he calls "Edouard Quint") and Queen Mary. That he was astounded by all he saw is manifest from the confused nature of his impressions. He mingles cooking recipes with appreciations on the Government; flies off to the kitchen and back to Parliament in a fever of bewilderment. He too notes disagreeable details complacently, but he occasionally does justice, according to his views, to his neighbors over-sea. Thus London seems to him "a very fine town, and, after Paris, one of the finest, largest, and wealthiest in the whole world." "And one must not talk of Lisbon, nor of Antwerp, nor of Pampeluna." The English have two Universities, "Cambruche" and "Auxonne," and many "milers," such as the "Milers Notumbellant, Onardun, Grek, and Suphor."

Perlin notes several traits which will henceforth recur continually in guide-books. First the people do not love the French over much. Their navy is strong. Their artisans earn and spend a great deal: a wealth which is noted by every traveler down to Voltaire; one sees artisans who "stake a crown at tennis"; they go to the tavern and make good cheer "on rabbits, hares, and all sorts of viands." These taverns are remarkable for their comfort; they have "much hay (rushes) on the wooden flooring, and many tapestry pillows upon which the travelers sit." Such were the taverns in which, a few years later, Shakespeare was to meet Ben Jonson; and Falstaff, Prince Hal.

The English are turbulent and fickle. On this point again there is unanimity. That nation which is usually looked upon now as essentially "conservative," passed in the Middle Ages, at the Renaissance, and up to the French Revolution for the most dangerous and hard to manage, "les plus périlleux et merveilleux à tenir," in Europe.—From "Shakespeare in France," by J. Jusserand.

Goldfinches One by One

Sometimes goldfinches one by one will drop
From long hung branches; little space they stop;
But sip, and twitter, and their feathers sleek;
Then off at once, as in a wanton freak:
Or perhaps, to show their black and golden wings,
Pausing upon their yellow flutterings.

—Keats.

Wiser Today Than Yesterday

A man should never be ashamed to own that he has been in the wrong, which is but saying that he is wiser today than he was yesterday.—Alexander Pope.

these pleasant conveniences is to be consoled for the corresponding change in the character of the scenery. From Callander there is a coach to Stirling, and it was on the top of the "Highlander" (a brilliant red coach, with a picture of Rob Roy on the panels), that, with my friend and his dog, I was on the road, bright and early, for the banks of the Teith. I have scarce done justice, by the way, to my last mentioned companion, (a superb, thoroughbred setter, who answered to the derogatory appellation of Flirt), for he had accompanied me in most of my wanderings for a couple of months, and his society had been preferred to that of many a reasoning animal on the road, in the frequent dearth of amusement. Flirt's pedigree had been taken on trust by my friend, the dog-fancier, of whom he was bought, only knowing that he came of a famous race, belonging to a gentleman living somewhere between Stirling and Callander; and to determine his birthplace and get another of the same breed, was a greater object with his master than to see all the lakes and mountains of Caledonia. Poor Flirt was elevated to the highest seat on the coach, little aware that his reputation for birth and breeding depended on his recognizing the scenes of his puppyhood—for if his former master had told truly, these were the fields where his young ideas had been taught a dog's share in shooting, and his unconscious tail and ears were now under watchful surveillance for a betrayal of his presumed reminiscences.

The coach rolled on over the dew-damp road, crossing continually those bright and sparkling rivulets, which gladden the favored neighborhood of mountains; and the fields and farm houses took gradually the look of thrift and care, which indicates an approach to a thickly settled country.

The castle of Doune, a lovely hunting-seat of the Queen of Scots, appeared in the distance, with its gray towers half buried in trees, when Flirt began to look before and behind, and take less notice of the shabby gentleman on his left, who, from sharing with him a volent breakfast of bread and bacon, had hitherto received the most of his attention. We kept on at a pretty pace, and Flirt's tail shifted sides once or twice with a very decided whisk, and his intelligent head gradually grew more erect upon his neck of white-and-tan. It was evident he had traveled the road before. Still on, and as the pellucid Teith began to reflect in her eddying mirror the towers of Castle Doune—a scene worthy of its tender and chivalrous associations—a suppressed whine and a fixed look over the fields to the right, satisfied us that the setter was stirring up with the recognition of the past. The coach was stopped and Flirt loosed from his chain, and with a promise to join me at Stirling at dinner, my friend "bied away" the delightful dog over the hedge, and followed himself on foot, to visit, by canine guidance, the birthplace of this accomplished family. It was quite beautiful to see the fine creature beat the field over and over in his impatience, returning to his slower-footed master, as if to hurry him onward, and leaping about him with an extravagance eloquent of such unusual joy. I lost sight of them by a turning in the road, and reverted for consolation to that loveliest river, on whose bank I could have lain (had

I breakfasted) and dreamed till the sunset of the unfortunate queen, for whose soft eyes and loving heart it perhaps flowed no more brightly in the days of Rizzio, than now for mine and those of the early marketers to Stirling.—N. Parker Willis.

the Soldan, critically and accurately examining the iron bar which had been cut asunder; and the blade of the sword was so well tempered as to exhibit not the least token of having suffered by the feat it had performed. He then took the King's hand, and

The Boboli Gardens

Behind the Pitti Palace are the Boboli Gardens, which are laid out in that artificial style which in our country we know only from description. All is formal and regular. Trees are planted in rectangular rows and their trunks so trained and interlaced as to form long cathedral aisles of foliage, as if a lateral shaft had been cut in a solid mass of fresh green. In these very gardens Milton may have suggested to him his image of the Indian herdsman,

"that tends his pasturing herds
At loopholes cut through thickest shade."

The whole fashion of the garden speaks of the luxury of shade and of hiding places from a tyrannous and intrusive sun. For this end are reared those high, verdurous walls to refresh the eye dazzled with the fervours of a summer's noon; for this, grotoles are hollowed out of the rock, and sun-proof roofs of foliage are woven where the freshness and coolness of the morning long lingers and slowly retires. At every turn the stranger encounters statues, standing singly or in groups—some colossal, some quaint, and some imposing—some carved by hands no less illustrious than those of Michael Angelo, and others by John of Bologna. The ground is very irregular in its surface; and this inequality makes the formality of the style less offensive. From the heights in the rear of the palace a fine view of Florence is obtained.

To me there was a great charm in these gardens. They are open to the public twice a week, and I never failed to visit them on those days. At noon, in that genial climate, the sun was warm enough to reconcile one to their peculiar character, and to aid the imagination in forming a picture of their summer fascinations. The rose still lingered about the walks in fearless beauty. At the end of the gardens is a fountain, or, more properly, a small circular basin of water, in which are three colossal statues, which claim to represent rivers. This sheet of water is enclosed by a thick belt of trees and evergreen shrubbery; but a broad, smooth margin of marble and turf is left between the two, which was the favorite sporting-place of the English children in Florence, whose mammams and nurses made this spot a sort of infant exchange. Here they were found of all ages and sizes, from the baby of two summers, that could do little more than clap its hands, to the little damsel of ten or twelve, already beginning to draw herself up and look dignified. Their animated movements and happy voices gave life and music to a scene worthy of the pencil of Correggio or Albano.—From "Six Months in Italy," by George Stillman Hillard.

Cedar Shadows

Drowse on the crisp, gray moss; the ploughman's call
Creeps faint as smoke from black, fresh-furrowed meadows;
The single crow a single caw lets fall;
And all around me every bush and tree
Says Autumn's here, and Winter soon will be,
—James Russell Lowell. From "An Indian Summer Reverie."

Richard and Saladin as Swordsmen

There was no need of further introduction. The two heroic monarchs, for such they both were, threw themselves at once from horseback, and the troops halting and the music suddenly ceasing, they advanced to meet each other in profound silence, and, after a courteous inclination on either side, they embraced as brethren and equals. The pomp and display upon both sides attracted no farther notice—no one saw aught save Richard and Saladin, and they too beheld nothing but each other. The looks with which Richard surveyed Saladin, were, however, more intently curious than those which the Soldan fixed upon him; and the Soldan also was the first to break silence.

"The Melech Ric is welcome to Saladin as water to this desert. I trust he hath no distrust of this numerous array. Excepting the armed slaves of my household, those who surround you with eyes of wonder and of welcome, are, even the humblest of them, the privileged nobles of my thousand tribes; . . . My principal black slave hath taken order for the reception of the Princesses—the officers of my household will attend your followers, and ourselves will be the chamberlain of the royal Richard."

He led the way accordingly to a splendid pavilion, where was everything that royal luxury could devise. . . . It was Richard's two-handed sword that chiefly attracted the attention of the Saracen, a broad straight blade, the seemingly unwieldy length of which extended wellnigh from the shoulder to the heel of the wearer.

"Had I not," said Saladin, "seen this brand flaming in the front of battle, like that of Azrael, I had scarce believed that human arm could wield it. Might I request to see the Melech Ric strike one blow with it in peace, and in pure trial of strength?"

"Willingly, noble Saladin," answered Richard; and looking around for something whereon to exercise his strength, he saw a steel mace, held by one of the attendants, the handle being of the same metal, and about an inch and a half in diameter—this he placed on a block of wood.

The anxiety of De Vaux for his master's honor led him to whisper in English—" . . . beware what you attempt, my liege! . . . give no triumph to the infidel."

"Peace, fool!" said Richard, standing firm on his ground, and casting a fierce glance around—"thinkst thou that I can fall in his presence?"

The glittering broadsword, wielded by both his hands, rose aloft to the King's left shoulder, circled round his head, descended with the sway of some terrific engine, and the bar of iron rolled on the ground in two pieces, as a woodsman would sever a sapling with a hedging-bill.

" . . . a most wonderful blow!" said

looking on the size and muscular strength which it exhibited, laughed as he placed it beside his own, so lank and thin, so inferior in brawn and sinew.

"Ay, look well," said De Vaux, in English, "it will be long ere your long jackanape's fingers do such a feat with your fine gilded reaping-hook there."

"Silence, De Vaux," said Richard; " . . . he understands or guesses thy meaning—be not so broad, I pray thee."

The Soldan, indeed, presently said—"Something I would fain laugh at—though, wherefore should the weak show their inferiority in presence of the strong? Yet, each land hath its own exercises, and this may be new to the Melech Ric." So saying, he took from the floor a cushion of silk and down, and placed it upright on one end. "Can thy weapon, my brother, sever that cushion?" he said to King Richard.

"No, surely," replied the King, "no sword on earth, were it the Excalibur of King Arthur, can cut that which opposes no steady resistance to the blow."

"Mark, then," said Saladin; and tucking up the sleeve of his gown, showed his arm, thin indeed and spare, but which constant exercise had hardened into a mass consisting of nought but bone, brawn, and sinew. He unsheathed his scimitar, a curved and narrow blade, which glittered not like the swords of the Franks, but was, on the contrary, of a dull blue color, marked with ten millions of meandering lines, which showed how anxiously the metal had been welded by the armourer. Wielding this weapon, apparently so inefficient when compared to that of Richard, the Soldan stood resting his weight upon his left foot, which was slightly advanced; he balanced himself a little as if to steady his aim, then stepping at once forward, drew the scimitar across the cushion, applying the edge so dexterously, and with so little apparent effort, that the cushion seemed rather to fall asunder than to be divided by violence.

"It is a juggler's trick," said De Vaux, darting forward and snatching up the portion of the cushion which had been cut off, as if to assure himself of the reality of the feat,—"there is a grammar in this."

The Soldan seemed to comprehend him, for he undid the sort of veil which he had hitherto worn, laid it double along the edge of his sabre, extended the weapon edgewise in the air, and drawing it suddenly through the veil, although it hung on the blade entirely loose, severed that also into two parts, which floated to different sides of the tent, equally displaying the extreme temper and sharpness of the weapon, and the exquisite dexterity of him who used it.

"Now, in good faith, my brother," said Richard, "thou art even matchless at the trick of the sword, and right perilous were it to meet thee! Still, however, I put some faith in a downright English blow, and what we cannot do by sleight, we eke out by strength."—From "The Talisman," by Sir Walter Scott.

Indian Summer

Come with me to some woodland
where the chill
Of autumn stirs with ecstasy the
day.
Or where the tranquil edges of a
bay
Shoal to untroubled turquoise, pure
and still;
 . . .
—George Sterling.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, OCT. 14, 1920

EDITORIALS

The "Regency of Quarnero"

ONE of the most curious anomalies of the many which at present exist in Europe as the result of the great war and the attempt at settlement, still engaging the attention of the powers, is the occupation of Fiume by Italian hands, under the leadership of the poet, Gabriele d'Annunzio. Eighteen months ago, Fiume and its future was an international question of the first magnitude. Eighteen months ago so much more was thought to be wrapped up in its final disposition than the actual territory and other possessions involved that President Wilson did not hesitate to risk an open rupture with Italy, and did, in fact, bring about the withdrawal of Italy for a time from the Peace Conference, rather than concede the Italian demand for the possession of Fiume. When Mr. Wilson took his momentous decision, in the April of 1919, to address a statement on the Fiume question to the Italian people "over the head of the Italian Government," he indicated, with unmistakable clarity, that Fiume was to be a test case. In those days, the idea of self-determination was still, in theory at any rate, one of the accepted postulates of the Peace Conference, and vast numbers of people shared the view of Mr. Wilson that the transference of Fiume to Italy could only be effected at the cost of abandoning this postulate. Mr. Wilson, in fact, stood solidly for the rights of small nations. He insisted that to Italianize Fiume would be to disregard these rights, and he declared, quite definitely, that unless the Adriatic settlements were made on "certain clearly defined principles which set up a new order of right and justice," America could and would have no part in them.

Well, as all the world knows, no decision of any kind was reached on the matter, at that time. Mr. Orlando, the Italian Premier, who had withdrawn from the Peace Conference in high dudgeon as a result of Mr. Wilson's note, was induced to return, and, for the time being, the thorny question of Fiume was shelved. It continued to be discussed in the Italian and European press generally, and outside of this medium, with the utmost vigor, but the next really important development was the notorious d'Annunzio raid in the September of last year. At first, no one took this exploit very seriously. The story of the furious dash of those forty motor cars, jammed full of grenadiers, from Monfalcone to Fiume, of the reunion with other patriots on the armistice line, of the grand triumphal entry into the coveted city to the accompaniment of cheers and flowers and beautiful speeches by d'Annunzio, all made very picturesque reading, and the world is always inclined to regard the picturesque leniently. The general expectation was that the incident was no more than a flash in the pan. To take it too seriously would be to endow it with an importance it did not deserve.

Very quickly, however, it became evident that, no matter how melodramatic and irresponsible the action of the Italian poet might be, the vast majority of the Italian people were not prepared to see any serious attempt made by the Italian Government to dislodge him. D'Annunzio became the hero of the hour, and Mr. Nitti, who, by this time, had become Italian Premier, after several weeks of hesitation, settled down to the singularly insulting policy, as far as the other powers were concerned, of officially denouncing d'Annunzio and all his ways, ostensibly taking strong measures against him, but actually doing nothing to interfere with the fullest development of his plans. Fiume was formally and gravely "blockaded," by land and sea, and reports would be sent out from Rome telling how telephone and telegraph wires running out of Fiume had been cut; how the train service had been stopped; and how, in every way, the blockade was being "tightened." But, whatever the measures adopted against him by the Italian Government, d'Annunzio and his cause only seemed to thrive upon them, until, in time, no one regarded the Italian efforts to bring the poet to book as anything more than a joke.

That was the situation over a year ago, and it is the situation today, save that d'Annunzio is, apparently, more firmly established than ever. So firmly established, indeed, does he imagine himself that within the last few weeks he has proclaimed Fiume as an independent state, under the title of the "Regency of Quarnero." Now, once again, no one takes this action very seriously, and it is, of course, quite impossible to regard as, in any sense of the word, permanent, even if no effort were ever made from without to put an end to it, the fantastic combination of a medieval Italian republic and a modern democracy which d'Annunzio has conceived. Nevertheless, the fact once again remains that d'Annunzio has proclaimed it; that he is the man in possession; and that the Italian public is apparently just as determined as ever to prevent any effective measures being taken against him.

It is in vain for the "Corriere della Sera" to point out, as it did recently, that d'Annunzio is proclaiming the independence of Fiume, which the Pact of London specifically assigned to the Jugo-Slavs, has torn up that document, which constituted the basis of the Italian claim to northern Dalmatia. The attitude of the Italian Government is simply to wash its hands of d'Annunzio, and thus "make an end of its responsibility." Meanwhile, as a recent dispatch from Rome declares, d'Annunzio makes beautiful speeches, and takes part in picturesque processions, while the port of Fiume, once the rival of Trieste, lies idle. "Fiume," declared the "Corriere della Sera" in a recent issue, "lives on the provisions of the Red Cross and the forcible acts of d'Annunzio, who seizes ships, as he has himself said, after the fashion of those 'baskoks,' who were, in the seventeenth century, the terror of the Liburnian coast." How long, it may well be asked, is this rather dangerous farce to be allowed to continue?

Breaking Up the Coal Trust

DISSOLUTION of the great industrial combinations, or "trusts" in the United States, through the agency of court proceedings under the Sherman Act, is at best a slow process. Combinations that have been built up, step by step, to measure a high degree of monopolistic control of some necessary commodity are hardly of a nature to be swept aside by the wave of a hand, even though that hand be the hand of judicial authority. Dissolution, too, so experience seems to show, must be effected step by step. And as a process it must be as relentless, as unremitting, as the process by which great combinations are effected. Take this recent order for the dissolution of the coal trust. To the ordinary consumer of the anthracite, of which this trust has been understood to hold in its absolute control very nearly two-thirds of the United States supply, there may appear to be almost more of leniency than of justice in the allowance of three whole months more for the filing of a plan for the separation of coal interests which the Supreme Court some time ago declared to have been combined "by deliberate, calculated purchase for control," with a purpose to violate the law of the land "in a flagrant manner" by suppressing commerce and competition. Yet it is to be remembered that this legal proceeding, in effect, is not so much punitive as corrective. As is not infrequently the fact, in cases of this sort, the individuals held to be responsible for the reprehensible combination have, for the most part, passed from the scene. So it seems that the practical effects of a suit begun by the government as long ago as the year 1913 will not begin to be fully visible until the opening of the year 1921; not then, even, if the trust can show what the court believes to be adequate grounds for an extension of the three-months limitation.

Perhaps things of this kind would move more swiftly if the popular understanding of their intricacies were more nearly complete. The courts are the medium for the administering of justice, and as such they are the agencies of the whole body of the American people. Yet they can proceed, of course, only so fast as they can arrive at a determination as to what is just. And such a determination, however fully it may seem to be the result of the deliberations of individual judges, is really the concrete expression of the state of popular thought on the subject. A Supreme Court decision in a trust case is presumably the measure of the best and most nearly impartial American thought with respect to the trust problem that can be arrived at up to the time when the decision is rendered. In the nature of things, Supreme Court judges can hardly be expected to think in advance of the prevailing thought of their day and period. About all that can be expected of them is that they shall reflect a high average of current thinking. For the sort of man who gets to be a judge, as a rule, is neither ultra-radical nor ultra-conservative. Thus it comes about that popular understanding of the complexities of trust management and control plays a heavy part in the process of regulation through the courts.

Yet how small a proportion of the people of the country seem to make more than the feeblest effort to understand the trust problem, of any other of the great economic problems that are vitally affecting their individual and collective experience in the United States today! Only vaguely, one must believe, do people even yet realize that the prices which they are now paying for coal are extortionate, artificial, unwarranted. But the popular understanding of the inequity of coal prices is clear as crystal in comparison with the popular conception of the proposition that in a people's government the people must understand the intricacies of the problems with which they are confronted in order to find a solution for them. Seldom can the servant be expected to look after the master's interest better than the master can. And this is true even though the master be the voting masses of a great republic, and the servant none other than a Supreme Court.

Every individual voter, then, who sets himself or herself to acquire comprehensive information about the coal trust, or to learn the significance of these successive court processes regarding it, is doing more than a little to eliminate trust abuses and to solve the trust problem for everybody.

Medicine in the "Movies"

A MOTION picture show is like a magazine, or other periodical, in that some parts of it are frankly advertising and some parts are not. In the films that are intended to advertise, notably in what are called the weekly news films, the advertising is of two kinds, that which depends upon suggestion or persuasion and that which depends upon the simple presentation of the truth. To distinguish clearly between the two is difficult, because even the presentation of what are considered facts is colored by varying points of view. In this period of more active propaganda of all sorts than ever before, it is not surprising to find those organizations and individuals seeking to establish the broadest possible medical supervision of all activities, making use of the motion pictures as a medium for advertising. Much of their propaganda is evidently intended to frighten people into submission to medical control. To this end, terrifying visualizations of conditions of disease are often placed in the midst of an attractive setting. In other words, what is supposed to be good as a picture is used for the apparently definite purpose of arousing fear. Of course this is true also of the regular pictures in dramatic form, as well as of the films which are prepared as advertising.

The whole question of the difference between art and propaganda is one which has been interminably discussed. Every one must recognize that there is even good propaganda. This, however, is that which turns attention to the truth and not toward any supposedly fearsome conditions; fearfully colored. Each one who attends a picture show is entitled to judge for himself what to accept and what to reject. He does not have to believe something simply because he sees it on the screen, any

more than he has to believe something because it is skillfully presented to his attention through the medium of yellow journalism. There are many more than two sides to medical opinion, even when it is visualized in the "movies." So far there have been very few films which have in any way challenged the ordinary medical theories, even though much of the serotherapeutic program is constantly being challenged in the medical journals themselves. If the aims of one school of medicine are to be presented in the motion pictures, surely differences of opinion as to the rightness of those aims deserves presentation equally. It is certainly better to show positive good than to arouse fear of supposed evil.

In the dramatic productions in five or six or seven reels, the doctor appears frequently, and often the bringing in of the doctor is used for subtler kinds of propaganda here than in the news weeklies. Occasionally, however, the doctor is portrayed as a comic figure, in accord with the conventions of the modern theater from Molière, for instance, to Anatole France. In any case, the spectator is entitled to be undisturbed by any propaganda that is based on fear, and to laugh to himself, if he wishes, at its very presumption of seriousness. As George Meredith says, in his famous "Essay on Comedy," "The test of true comedy is that it shall awaken thoughtful laughter." He also declares, however, that "Contempt is a sentiment that cannot be entertained by comic intelligence. What is it but an excuse to be idly minded, or personally lofty, or comfortably narrow, not perfectly humane?" The intelligent critic of such medical propaganda as that being presented nowadays in the motion pictures needs to be "perfectly humane" while he sees a better way of progress than the terrifying way of modern theories. He is free to reject what he does not consider right and, at the same time, to admit the sincere motives of those who are engaged in a kind of advertising that he cannot agree with. Certainly even the medical interests themselves will have to learn that one of the needed reforms in the "movies" is the elimination of the wrong sort of propaganda.

Admiral Vernon

"THIS beautiful estate, with its wide sweep overlooking the Potomac, was given its name by Lawrence Washington, the oldest brother of the Father of the Republic. Lawrence Washington held a commission and fought in the West Indies, and because of the attachment he formed for Admiral Edward Vernon, this place was called Mount Vernon." So did Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, recall an interesting piece of history, the other day, in the course of an address at Mount Vernon on the occasion of the visit there of the British, Dutch, and Canadian delegates to the United States to participate in the tercentenary celebrations of the landing of the Pilgrims. Mr. Daniels went on to remind his hearers how the friendship of the Washingtons and the Vernons was historic; how Admiral Vernon was regarded as one of the best naval officers of a day that produced many brilliant naval officers; how a memorial in Westminster Abbey tells of the regard of his own fellow-countrymen, and how, in the New World, his memorial is a distinction not less worthy, "for," remarked the Secretary, "Mount Vernon is the Mecca of patriotism, not only to Americans, but to men and women everywhere who love liberty."

Well, Admiral Vernon certainly was first and last a patriot. The authorities of his day may not have liked the particular brand of his patriotism. They may have objected, and did, indeed, very strongly object, to the persistent and insistent way in which this gallant admiral, this doughty, independent member of Parliament, this acrimonious pamphleteer harped away, in season and out of season, on the necessity for ruthless war on Spain in the West Indies, or wherever she might be found. But Admiral Vernon won his way, at least for a time, in spite of all opposition, and, after his historic capture of Porto Bello, in 1739, attained a degree of fame and popularity throughout England which has not very often been equaled by another naval or military hero.

The story is soon told. The treaty of Seville, by which peace had been concluded between England and Spain, in 1731, manifestly contained the seeds of a future war. The commercial clauses, as one authority explains, necessarily led to smuggling on the one hand and to violent repression on the other. There was the famous case of Jenkins' ear, and many other similar cases. It was largely, of course, the fault of the Jamaica merchants themselves that their goods were seized by the Spanish coast guards, but Jamaica was a long way off. Indignation in England waxed stronger with every story of Spanish aggression that came in from the West, and Vernon, from his seat in the House of Commons, led the attack against Walpole's ministry in a demand for war. He insisted that the Spanish colonies were really weak and ill provided for defense; that Porto Bello, the very center of Spain's operations against British shipping, might be taken with six ships; and that he himself would engage to do it with that number.

Walpole saw, or thought that he saw, his opportunity. The admiral was taken at his word. An expedition was fitted out, and he was placed in command with definite instructions "to destroy the Spanish settlements in the West Indies, and to distress their shipping by every method whatever." He sailed on July 23, and, on the 20th of the following November, after a stay at Jamaica, arrived off Porto Bello. The following morning the squadron, composed of exactly six ships, stood in to the attack, and before nightfall, after a memorable struggle, Porto Bello surrendered. When the news reached England, the enthusiasm knew no bounds. Both Houses of Parliament passed votes of thanks to the admiral. London made him a freeman of the City. London and all the chief cities and towns throughout the country sent messages of loyal congratulation to the King. Innumerable medals were struck in his honor. Porto Bellos sprang up all over the country, and inns vied with each other in reproducing Admiral Vernon's head for a sign. England,

after Porto Bello, would certainly have had no hesitation in indorsing Mr. Daniels' description of Admiral Vernon as one of the best naval officers of his day.

Editorial Notes

"MEDICAL inspection of school children should be refused, resisted, and driven from our schools. It is an assault upon the person. It is an interference between family and family physician. It is an invasion of the home; for the parent, in sending his child to school does not surrender his control over that child, except to the teacher or other proper school authority, and then only for the purposes for which the school exists, education, and the discipline necessary thereto. The teacher has no other legal authority over the child, and such authority as he has he cannot delegate to another." So did Mrs. Lora C. Little, secretary of the American Liberty League of Chicago, very justly and very cogently put the matter, the other day. Such statements are deserving of every prominence.

WITH as little difficulty as Birnam wood arrived at Dunsinane, but with rather more engineering, Shoreham, a tower, one of a pair of towers, products of the war, on the south coast of England, and a source of much curiosity, has arrived at its final resting-place at Portsmouth. No wonder, the romance and the strangeness of the spectacle presented by a 170-foot tower floating on the water attracted much attention. When all the operations on her are finished she is to become a block of concrete solid enough to remain apparently forever, but during the process of fixing, like a lobster which has cast its shell, she needs protection, and notices were accordingly issued to ships to proceed slowly and give her a wide berth. After sinking, 110 feet still project above the water, and in this part, besides lighthouse apparatus, are various secret military devices.

AUSTRALIA, according to recent reports, is confronted with no light problem in the matter of population, or, to be more precise, the distribution of her population. The total number of dwellers on the continent amounts to little over 5,000,000, yet there are two cities, Sydney and Melbourne, each rapidly approaching the million mark. And while these cities are steadily adding to their population, the growth of population in the vast tracts of agricultural territory remains almost stationary. The Australian imagination has hitherto proved itself little more resourceful than that of other nations in devising methods to retard the growth of the big cities at the expense of the rest of the country. The most interesting movement in that direction at the present time, however, aims at breaking up the large states, and so encouraging a decentralizing process.

HELD up by an injunction forbidding its sale for \$3,000,000, the former United States troop transport Leviathan is lying in dock fast deteriorating and, at the same time, costing the United States Shipping Board large sums for maintenance. It is quite true that the expense of reconditioning the vessel for passenger and freight service would be heavy, but the million dollars she has cost during the last thirteen months of idleness would have gone a considerable distance toward putting the liner in shape to relieve the congestion in trans-Atlantic traffic. The claim that the operation of huge ships like the Leviathan is unprofitable at this time, may be true, but this fact, if it is a fact, seems to afford no justification for allowing such a vessel to rust and fall apart at a monthly expense of \$75,000.

THE story of the Oxford bulldog who availed himself of the convenience of the hansom cab is now an old one, but it is news which Canon Vaughan records, that an Oxford weed has been equally awake to the opportunities of travel afforded by a railway train. Escaping from the cloistral walls of the Botanic Gardens, Senecio squalidus, a rare kind of ragwort, contented itself for a time with no wilder adventure than colonizing the old walls of Oxford and winning itself mention in the guide books as the Oxford weed. But when the Great Western Railway was built the weed traveled to Reading, and later, when the railway was extended, to Winchester. Incidentally it drew attention to the fact that this is a method of traveling adopted by many plant seeds.

THE passing of the firm of Cassell's into other hands is quite an event in London. At a time, the middle of the nineteenth century, when elementary education was not enough to satisfy the desire for knowledge of the skilled artisans, "Cassell's Popular Educator" was a sort of People's University. It is not surprising, but distinctly interesting to remember, that it was a working-man who devoted his strenuous energy to thus supplying the needs of his fellows. John Cassell, the founder of the firm, remained essentially a working man all his life; with "a refinement of manner and natural courtesy which a duke might envy."

THE proposal of a continuous inland waterway along the Atlantic coast of the United States from Maine to Florida was, with good reason, urged at the annual convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association as of great importance at this time, when all transportation facilities are strained to the utmost to meet the demands put upon them. This project has been agitated for a number of years, and in fact is in the process of fulfillment, as a number of units of the proposed continuous waterway are already in operation. The new links of the chain will probably come as increasing traffic tends to force them into existence.

TO MADAME HUGUETTE GARNIER, who has inquired whether it is possible for women to be admitted to the French Academy, the public owes a number of interesting answers, showing the extent to which even the "Immortals" are bound by tradition. They say "no." It was not in the mind of Cardinal Richelieu, the founder, to admit women. Perhaps the possibility was as little contemplated by the cardinal of the seventeenth century as was the use of aeroplanes. At any rate, Mr. Poincaré would welcome women, and others of the Forty admit that tradition is not immutable, and might be overridden by presidential decree.